

Israel seeks 'direct' Syrian talks

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel is seeking direct contacts with Syria to negotiate a troop disengagement in eastern Lebanon as a prelude to an eventual Israeli withdrawal, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday. "Israel would like direct negotiations with Syria," said the official, who spoke on condition he was not identified. But he said direct contacts were not a precondition to a disengagement. The official said the United Nations was seen as a possible mediator, but declined to elaborate when asked if U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration could also be a channel. The Jerusalem Post quoted unnamed high-level sources as saying a chance had opened up for a negotiated settlement that would provide Israel with the "security" it has demanded for an Israeli withdrawal. The newspaper, which is close to Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party, said Syria was ready to support "security arrangements" for Israel's northern

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Reuter correspondent freed

BEIRUT (R) — Reuter correspondent Jonathan Wright, who disappeared in Lebanon 23 days ago, was released unharmed Friday by his abductors. Wright, a 30-year-old Briton, said he had not been able to identify his captors. He later left Beirut for London, accompanied by Reuters chief representative in Lebanon David Betts. Betts said Wright's release followed the intervention of friends and officials. Wright, who was in good health, reappeared at the Reuter office in Beirut Friday morning. He said he had been mistreated by the men who seized him after he left Beirut on Aug. 29 on a reporting trip to eastern Lebanon. Following Wright's disappearance, Reuters appealed to Lebanese and Syrian authorities to help find him. Lebanese militias and Palestinian groups also helped in the search for Wright.

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Paris hails new joint committee

PARIS (Petra) — The newly set up joint Jordanian-French Committee, which was formed following the recent visit to Jordan by French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, will strengthen ties of military cooperation between Jordan and France, a spokesman for the French Defence Ministry has said. The spokesman added that France is prepared to supply Jordan with its requirements of French weapons to preserve the Kingdom's independence and national sovereignty and that a political decision to this effect was taken during French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Jordan last July.

Zu'bi tipped as new education chief

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Abdulla Al Zu'bi, currently working as consultant at the Prime Ministry, is to be appointed as secretary general of the Higher Council of Education, to succeed Dr. Mubammad Nour Shafiq, who has to retire at his own request, a report in Al Rai Arabic daily newspaper said Friday. Dr. Shafiq Saturday leaves for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where he will hold the position of president of the Al 'Ain University.

'U.S. sent new plan to Arafat'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The London-based Al Tadamun (Solidarity) Arab magazine has quoted senior Palestinian sources in Tunisia as saying that the United States has presented the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat with a new proposal for peace in the Middle East. The new proposal calls for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank towns and cities and placing them under international supervision for five years; the magazine said.

Turkey condemns parliamentarians

AMMAN (J.T.) — Turkish Minister of State and government spokesman Mesut Yilmaz has condemned a visit to Israel by four members of the Turkish parliament from the Populist Party, the Turkish embassy in Amman said in a circular. Mr. Yilmaz was quoted by the circular as saying the visit took place without the consent of the office of the speaker of the National Assembly and also without the knowledge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "We believe that this visit is not in line with the policy of Turkey and can have a damaging effect on this policy," Mr. Yilmaz said.

Egypt denies envoy's statement

AMMAN (J.T.) — A spokesman for the Egyptian Foreign Ministry in Cairo Thursday dismissed statements attributed to Egyptian Ambassador in Moscow Salah Basiony that Egypt was thinking of cancelling the Camp David accords with Israel. The spokesman said that the news was "incorrect, distorted and does not reflect the Egyptian government's policy."

INSIDE

- Iraq can push Iran into 'suicide' by destroying Kharg, official says, page 2
- Jordan to attend IAEA talks in Vienna, page 3
- Pakistan, India dig in for long winter at disputed glacier, page 4
- Computer chip problem highlights smart weapons revolution, page 5
- Jordan beats Afghanistan in Asian soccer, page 6
- Dollar falls sharply, page 7
- S. Africa denies plan to close British consulate, page 8

Reports conflict over number of dead and wounded

Suicide blast smashes U.S. mission in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Conflicting reports emerged Friday over the number of people killed and wounded in an apparent suicide bomb attack on the U.S. embassy "annexe" in east Beirut, which first reports said, killed 24 and injured 60.

A spokeswoman for the embassy said only eight people were killed and 35 injured in the bombing when an unidentified man drove up in a van to the heavily fortified mission, nicknamed "Fortress America," and detonated the explosive-laden vehicle, blowing himself in the explosion.

But Lebanese radio stations and newspapers put the casualty at more than 20 dead and 60 injured. Red Cross and civil defence officials said 24 died and 50 were wounded, and security sources said 10 people were killed and 65 injured.

The U.S. embassy spokeswoman said all casualties among embassy staff were accounted for, with two Americans and two Lebanese dead and 20 Americans and 15 Lebanese wounded.

She said four Lebanese who were not members of the embassy

staff also died in the blast.

U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew and visiting British Ambassador David Miers were among those injured.

The target of Thursday's attack was an "annexe" in the mostly Christian east Beirut. The "annexe" was built and embassy staff moved there in July 1984. The move was prompted by an attack in April 1983 at the main U.S. embassy in mostly Muslim west Beirut and threats of further attacks against the mission.

The embassy had moved most of its personnel to the heavily fortified "annexe" in July, leaving a skeleton staff in the main embassy compound in west Beirut.

Attack reconstructed

The attack, which came just before noon Thursday, was reconstructed by various news agencies which quoted eyewitnesses

as saying a station wagon, bearing diplomatic licence plates, drove up to a concrete barrier at the entrance to a 200-metre approach road and showed an identity document to the embassy's Lebanese security guards.

The driver shot dead a guard who questioned the document's authenticity and raced towards the embassy, weaving between low concrete barriers under a hail of rifle fire from other guards, the reports said.

Police and embassy officials later said the gunfire from Lebanese and American guards prevented the van from reaching a basement parking lot and blowing up the entire building.

The van raced towards the embassy before turning into a ditch, about 10 metres from the entrance to the parking lot of the five-storey building and then the vehicle exploded, according to news reports. A stone wall topped by heavy steel girders absorbed much of the blast, probably preventing higher casualties and major structural damage.

The blast gashed the building facade and destroyed 16 cars, hurling fragments 250 metres away. Estimates of the explosive used ranged from 150 kilograms to 500 kilograms.

One of the guards, quoted by the Associated Press, said he fired five shots at the van as it was racing towards the embassy and saw the driver slump to the right, apparently preventing the vehicle from reaching the underground parking lot.

Reuters quoted a Western diplomatic source as saying the station wagon was stolen from the main U.S. embassy compound in west Beirut.

The explosion blew a crater 2 1/2 metres deep and four metres long in the road. Metal girders from the building, on a hillside overlooking the Mediterranean coastline, lay twisted across the road. Reuters reporters saw debris from the building lying as far as 400 metres from the embassy.

Ambassadors hurt

U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew and British Ambassador David Miers, who were visiting the U.S. embassy at the time, were among those wounded, but not seriously.

Mr. Miers was saying goodbye to Mr. Bartholomew after a meeting in the U.S. ambassador's office when the bomb exploded.

(Continued on page 3)

Sheikh Qattan laid to rest

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, who passed away on Thursday, was buried Friday with full honours at the Royal Cemetery.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, led mourners at the funeral procession, which included Prime Minister Ahmad Obbeidat, Speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawad and Akef Al Fayez respectively, Royal Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, cabinet members, Arab and foreign ambassadors in Amman, and Muslim scholars and clergymen, in addition to Sheikh Qattan's relatives and friends.

The Regent and the mourners also attended funeral prayers at the Grand Mosque after which the body was taken to the Royal Cemetery for burial.

Prince Hassan also accepted condolences from the mourners.

The late Islamic scholar was the Crown Prince's personal teacher and adviser.



Relatives and friends carry the body of Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, who passed away on Thursday, for burial Friday at the Royal Cemetery (Petra photo)

Sheikh Qattan was born in Amman in 1914, pursued his university education in Azhar University in Egypt and graduated in 1940. He assumed many educational positions in the Jordanian government including that of minister of education and minister of social affairs and also served as Jordan's ambassador to Morocco, Kuwait and Pakistan before being appointed the chief Islamic justice—a post he held in until his death.

Israeli terrorist gets 15 months

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli court Friday sentenced an Israeli Jew terrorist to 15 months in prison and three years on probation for his role in an abortive plot to blow up Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock shrine, two of Islam's holiest sites, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

Avinoam Kartieli, 23, was convicted last month of illegally possessing and transporting explosives in the Jewish terror case. He was the fifth person sentenced in connection with the largest underground network of anti-Palestinian terrorists.

Twenty other Israelis arrested last April are still being tried on charges including premeditated murder. Four others have been sentenced to serve up to 10 years in connection with the plot against the Muslim shrines on the Dome of the Rock.

Kartieli confessed in a plea bargaining agreement to obtaining Uzisubmachine gun parts and gun silencers for the planned attack. The prosecution agreed to drop charges that he belonged to a terrorist organisation.

The charges against Kartieli carry a maximum seven-year prison term, and his light sentence was attributed to his "expression of remorse" over his involvement with the group.

Exchange of land for peace will break up coalition, Shamir says

TEL AVIV (AP) — Any attempt to give up any part of the occupied West Bank in exchange for peace will mean the breakup of Israel's bipartisan government, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in an interview published Friday.

Speaking with the English-language Jerusalem Post, Mr. Shamir said the government "will not talk to Jordan or any Arab state about territorial compromises... if it wants to go further it will cease to exist."

Mr. Shamir's comments, as quoted by the newspaper, indicated an emerging difference of interpretation in the government of policy guidelines on Middle East peace talks.

Under an agreement hammered out between Prime Minister Shimon Peres last week, Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc and Mr. Peres' Labour Party have 12 ministers each in the "national unity" cabinet. A special inner cabinet of five ministers each from Likud and Labour is to decide issues affecting national security. Mr. Peres is to hand over the premiership to Mr. Shamir at the half-way point in the government's scheduled 50-month life.

Mr. Shamir said Mr. Peres will not raise the issue of "territorial compromise" with Jordan be-

cause "he knows in advance it won't be this government that implement it. So he won't talk about it."

A senior Labour Party official, who asked not to be identified, told the Associated Press by telephone that "Shamir cannot in this government prevent talking about compromise. It is possible to raise any subject including territorial compromise. The Arab side may raise any issue. It will be discussed and debated."

The official conceded that if the Likud objected to such discussions and left the government, there would be no alternative to new elections. New elections would mean that Mr. Shamir would forfeit his 25-month term as premier.

The policy guidelines state that "the government will work to continue the peace process... as agreed at Camp David... it will call on Jordan to begin peace negotiations... and will consider proposals raised by Jordan in the negotiations."

However, Jordan has made clear that it will not accept anything less than total Israeli withdrawal in exchange for peace. It has rejected the Camp David accords and reiterated that U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 is the only basis on which any negotiations for peace can take place.

Red Sea minehunt in high gear again

CAIRO (Agencies) — The multinational Red Sea minehunt, which appeared to be winding down last week, went into high gear again Friday, with the French extending their search mission. The Italians moving back to the Suez Gulf and military sources suggesting the possibility of new mine-laying.

The new urgency was heightened by an explosion on Thursday that slightly damaged a Saudi Arabian passenger ship in the Gulf and the failure so far to unravel the mystery of an unfamiliar device the British found last week. Another reason was the continuing discovery by the French of mines even though they were left over from the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Thursday's explosion involving the Saudi Vessel Belkis was the first to be reported since Aug. 15. It brought the number of ships damaged by underwater explosions to 19 since July 9.

Military sources could not explain why there had been no explosions between Aug. 15 and Thursday.

A Western source, quoted by the Associated Press and who declined to be identified by name or nationality, said it was "a possibility" that someone planted new mines since mid-August. But he thought the chances of such action were "pretty remote" since British and Egyptian naval units have been conducting round-the-clock surveillance in the area.

British navy experts were meanwhile working to recover intact a suspect mine they found on Sunday on the seabed in the same area — in the Gulf of Suez just south of the Suez Canal.

Thursday's blast occurred under the Belkis, a 3,114-ton cargo-ferry vessel, which was heading for Jeddah to bring home Egyptian pilgrims from Mecca.

None of 36 crew aboard was hurt but some damage was done, shipping agents said. Egyptian security sources said the ship stopped after the explosion off the small port of Ain Soukhna.

Mine warfare experts later began an urgent probe within an offshore security cordon.

The blast was within 10 miles of the southern exit of the canal, apparently in waters traversed by many ships and scoured by British minehunters since the last explosion on Aug. 15.



Rescue workers Thursday carry a victim from the wreck of the U.S. embassy "annexe" in east Beirut following an apparent suicide bomb explosion (AP wirephoto)

Israeli-backed Lahad militias massacre Lebanese villagers

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Thirteen Lebanese villagers were killed and over 25 wounded Thursday in a massacre carried out by Israeli-backed militias in the South Lebanese village of Sohmar.

The militias of the "South Lebanese Army (SLA)" carried out the massacre in a "revenge attack" against the villagers following an ambush by Lebanese resistance forces which killed four SLA men and wounded three others Wednesday night, according to dispatches by various news agencies.

Firing indiscriminately and hurling grenades the SLA men entered the mostly Shi'ite village and went on a rampage, shooting every one on sight, the reports said.

The main target of the gunmen were some 500 or so villagers who were "lined up" by the Israeli occupation for "interrogation" on Wednesday's ambush on the SLA men, according to "Israeli military sources" quoted by news agencies.

The incident is reminiscent of earlier massacres carried out by Israeli soldiers and their mostly Christian allies, then grouped under the late Lebanese army renegade Major Saad Haddad. Israeli army Friday blamed Druze members of the SLA for Thursday's massacre and said 15 of them have been detained by the occupation forces.

In September 1982, the Israeli invading troops entered west Beirut following the evacuation of the Lebanese capital by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces and cordoned off two Palestinian refugee camps. After three days news of a massacre "leaked out" and as details of the killings were revealed it was found that hundreds of old men, children and women were mercilessly attacked and murdered in cold blood. The Israelis blamed Lebanese militiamen for the massacres.

Israeli army officers and SLA chief Antoine Lahad, who were present during the Sohmar massacre, told news agencies Friday that they "personally intervened" to stop the massacre.

The village lies in the Israeli-occupied South Lebanon and the area is heavily patrolled by the Israeli army and the SLA. The news of the massacre was released in Israel on Thursday and there was no way for news agencies or reporters to have obtained details of the attack other than filtering the Israeli version of the incident.

Heavily guarded by Israeli soldiers, foreign correspondents were allowed briefly into Sohmar

on Friday.

"The killing lasted barely a minute," said Israel's area commander, identified as Lieutenant-Colonel Giorah, who was in the village at the time.

He said it happened as Israelis and the SLA "interrogated" local men about the attack on an SLA command car which killed four Druze members of the SLA.

Col. Giorah told reporters all the village men between 15 and 60, about 500 in all, were ordered to gather for "interrogation" and then broken up into three groups.

One group was assembled near a wall at the village entrance when 15 SLA men wearing red headbands arrived firing rifles into the air.

Suddenly the rifles were aimed into the group of villagers from only a few metres. Col. Giorah said.

To stop the massacre, Israeli officers and SLA commander Lahad "rushed across and stood between the SLA killers and their victims," the colonel said.

As he spoke Friday, grief-stricken widows came into the village streets, screaming at the Israelis: "You should have protected us."

Tense Israeli soldiers cut short the correspondents' trip and hurriedly drove the group away.

PNC postponed

By Lamin K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Five major factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Friday ended two days of talks in Algiers with a decision to postpone for two weeks a planned session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) to give more time for mediation efforts to heal inter-PLO conflicts before the convening the Palestinian parliament-in-exile.

The decision to postpone the PNC session came in response to a call Wednesday by Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, who along with South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad, had been seeking to reconcile differences between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Syria.

Apparently, the five factions decided to postpone the PNC session to give a "final chance" to the joint Algerian-South Yemeni mediation efforts, a senior PLO official in Amman said.

The official said the five factions decided to agree to the Algerian suggestion after the failure of President Nasser Mohammad last week to talk. The Syrian leadership into changing its position on the leadership of Mr. Arafat. The PNC was scheduled to be convened on Sept. 28, but Syrian demands that the PLO chairman be ousted and a declared boycott by four Syrian-backed Palestinian factions of the planned PNC session have hindered all efforts to gather the highest legislative body in the PLO.

The official told the Jordan Times Friday that the delegation of Fateh, the mainstream Palestinian commando group and Mr. Arafat's powerbase in the PLO, expressed strong resentment to

the idea of postponing of the PNC session but accepted as "a sign for respect and appreciation of the role played by Algeria in the restoration of the PLO unity".

The Fateh Central Committee, the official said, is currently meeting in Tunis to discuss the development.

The Algerian president will send a special envoy to Damascus next Wednesday in a last attempt to convince the Syrian leaders to exert their influence on the factions opposed to Mr. Arafat to attend the PNC in Algiers.

The envoy, Mohammad Sherif Moudachid, a member of the political bureau of Algeria's ruling party, has been playing a major role in the reconciliation efforts and invited Damascus many times to achieve this goal.

Palestinian political observers in Amman expressed scepticism that the Algerian effort will succeed, especially that a meeting between the deputy military commander of the PLO, Khalil Al Wazir, and Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Shara'a in Athens two weeks ago failed to bridge the differences between Fateh and Syria.

Meanwhile, a key Palestinian leader, Nayef Hawatmeh of the Marxist-oriented Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Friday accused the Syrian-backed PLO groups are "prodigious" and aim at impeding the convening the legitimate institutions of the PLO.

Meanwhile in Amman a senior PLO official denied a report carried by the local press Wednesday that Mr. Arafat recently met Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Mr. Arafat returned to his Tunis headquarters Thursday after visits to Saudi Arabia and North Yemen.

Iraq says pipeline plan contingent on guarantees

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's oil minister was quoted Friday as saying plans for an oil export pipeline to the Red Sea depend on "protection guarantees" by its builders. Bechtel Corporation of the U.S.

Qassem Ahmad Taqi told the Iraqi News Agency (INA) that the project's implementation "was pending protection guarantees demanded from the executing company" without which "Iraq sees no feasibility to implement the project."

Iraq fears that the 860-kilometre pipeline, to be built at a cost of \$970 million and an initial capacity of 500,000 bpd, might come under Israeli attack.

Mr. Taqi also said Iraq's crude oil reserves will shortly reach the 100 billion barrel figure "ranking it second only to Saudi Arabia in the world in that respect."

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Iraq can push Iran into 'suicide' by destroying Kharg, official says

BAGHDAD (R) — An Iraqi attack on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf Thursday was merely a warning since Iraq did not want to push Iran towards "suicide", a senior Iraqi official said Friday.

The official told Reuters Iraq could launch a devastating strike on Kharg but had held back because the terminal was "Iran's sole economic facility... its destruction would push Iran into a state of suicide."

"We do not want to push the Iranians into such a state because we still have some hope that they will return to their senses and understand that peace is the only way to solve the conflict," the official, who asked not to be named, said.

Iraq said Thursday it had attacked Kharg in retaliation for an Iranian attack on its own oil installations on the Gulf last Sunday.

Describing the attack as a "warning strike", a military spokesman said: "Iraq is capable of dealing devastating blows to Iran's oil and economic installations if Iran does not stop its attacks."

There was no independent confirmation of the reported attack several hours after the Iraqi statement, which was received by the official Iraqi News Agency at 1000 GMT.

But a Turkish shipowner with an oil tanker at Kharg Island said the vessel had reported everything normal when it contacted the firm's Istanbul offices at 0930 GMT Thursday.

A spokesman for Denizcilik Ve

Ticaret said the 150,000 deadweight-ton *Buyuk Tinnaz* was due to load crude destined for Turkey. "When we spoke, everything was normal," he said.

The Iraqi statement gave no details of how the attack was carried out, or of damage to the Iranian terminal.

Official Iranian media reported last Sunday that Iranian planes had attacked oil jetties at the Iraqi oil terminal at Faw at the head of the Gulf, which has been closed since shortly after the Iran-Iraq war broke out in September 1980.

Iraq has declared a wide area of the northern Gulf, including Kharg Island, a prohibited zone and reported attacking dozens of vessels in the area.

Last March, it began using sophisticated Exocet missile-carrying French Super-Éclair fighters in the attacks, and in May Iran hit

back by attacking ships, many of them Arab-owned, on the Western side of the Gulf.

Twenty-nine tankers and other merchant ships have been independently confirmed as damaged in attacks by both sides since late March.

A United Nations team that investigated an alleged attack on civilians in Iraq has concluded that a village near Basra was hit by a single rocket, possibly a stray.

The team's findings, published Thursday as a U.N. document, followed an inspection carried out on Monday at the request of Iraq, which said the village of Abu Mughira, 20 kilometres south east of Basra, was hit on the night of Sept. 12.

This was the first investigation conducted by U.N. teams stationed in Baghdad and Tehran since June to monitor alleged violations of pledges by Iraq and Iran not to attack civilian centres.

Iraq said a boy was killed and six people were injured in the attack on Abu Mughira.

"From its inspection and the information and evidence presented to it, the team is of the opinion that a rocket of unknown calibre impacted from a north easterly direction in the village of Abu Mughira," the report said.

"Since there were no signs of other munitions having hit the area in or around the village recently, the team is of the opinion that this was a lone or stray projectile. The team is therefore unable to say that this was a deliberately targeted attack," the report said.

The inspection team, which interviewed the wounded and other villagers, said the major casualties were among people who were sleeping on the ground in the open.



Hikmat Al Masri

West Bank situation deteriorating, Masri says

CAIRO (J.T.) — Deputy Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Hikmat Al Masri said on a visit to Egypt has described the situation in the occupied Arab territories as deteriorating fast, due largely to Israel's escalation of its settlement policies in Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley.

In an interview with Al-Ahram newspaper, Mr. Masri said that despite the very difficult situation and the hardships encountered by the Palestinians the local population have not abandoned their homeland.

Mr. Masri called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to hold the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting as soon as possible to discuss the prevailing situation in the occupied territories, and called on the PLO and the PNC to come to agreement with Jordan on a unified formula on future relations.

This formula can be enlarged to include other Arab states in the region and can be a driving force for achieving progress towards solving the Palestine problem, Mr. Masri said.

GCC foreign ministers urge Iran to respond to Gulf peace efforts

BAHRAIN (R) — Foreign ministers from six Gulf Arab states ended two days of talks in Saudi Arabia Thursday with an appeal to Iran to respond to efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to its four-year-old war with Iraq.

The ministers, from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, also reaffirmed in a statement on their talks their commitment to a settlement to the conflict ensuring the rights of both warring nations.

The foreign ministers, whose

countries support Iraq in the war, earlier met jointly with the defence ministers of the six countries, which make up the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

The statement, carried by the official Saudi Press Agency, said the foreign ministers discussed the threat posed by the Gulf war to the region and the dangers of foreign intervention.

The meetings, held at a military base in the south western city of Abha, followed a fresh wave of attacks by Iran and Iraq on ships

ping in the Gulf.

Later, Saudi Arabia's Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz said this week's joint defence and foreign ministers' meeting has agreed to continue financial assistance to member-states Bahrain and Oman to develop their military potentials.

Prince Sultan, whose statements were carried by the official Saudi Press Agency, did not say how much the two countries were receiving.

Seminar on fertiliser industry to open in Baghdad Monday

BAGHDAD (Petra) — A seminar on problems facing the Arab fertiliser industry will open here on Sept. 24. The two-day seminar is expected to be attended by delegates from 13 Arab states including Jordan, according to Isam Hanafi, from the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development.

He said that the organisation which is sponsoring the seminar has prepared two working papers dealing with the problems in the fertiliser industry and inter-Arab trade exchange especially of fertiliser products.

The seminar is in line with a regional Arab programme for developing the fertiliser industry which started in 1981, Mr. Hanafi said.

"At present, the Arab World produces 5.7 million tonnes of fertilisers annually with Jordan having the lion's share of this production," Mr. Hanafi said.

Jordan will be represented at the seminar by the directors of Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company, the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company and the Arab Mines Company.

Bandar takes Saudi message to Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Thursday received a message from Saudi Arabia's King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported.

It gave no details on the contents of the message, but said Mr. Assad and Saudi Ambassador to Washington Prince Bandar bin Sultan, who delivered the message, had discussed latest developments in the Middle East.

Prince Bandar arrived here Thursday and went straight into talks with Mr. Assad.

Senate passes bill on trade with Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Senate Thursday unanimously passed a wide-ranging trade bill to free trade with Israel and Canada and to extend special trade treatment for 140 developing countries for 10 years.

U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock successfully fended off several protectionist amendments which the administration had feared would be added to the bill.

Cars, shoes, steel, wine, copper and textiles all avoided import protection through quotas or higher tariffs which had been proposed earlier by several senators.

The house last year passed most of the non-controversial portions of the bill dealing with tariff changes for about 80 items.

Senate Trade Subcommittee

Chairman John Danforth told reporters he hoped the Senate and House could meet soon to iron out differences in the two versions so that final passage could occur before Congress adjourns for the year on Oct. 4.

However, major differences remain in the extension of preferential trade treatment for developing nations.

U.S. retaliation to Beirut bombing unlikely but not ruled out

WASHINGTON (R) — Senior Reagan administration officials refused to say whether the United States would seek to retaliate against those responsible for the Beirut bombing, but said the chances of exacting retribution for the attack appeared remote.

Two bombing attacks which destroyed the former embassy and the Marine headquarters in Beirut last year went unpunished.

Pressed to say whether the United States would retaliate this time, Secretary of State George Shultz said he would make no direct comment.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said: "There are always available possible options but I wouldn't be able to discuss any of that now."

When a suicide bomber shattered the Marine headquarters, killing 241 servicemen, President Reagan declared that the slaughter "will not go unpunished."

But the difficulties inherent in making a "surgical strike" against the shadowy pro-Islamic Jihad (holy war) group which has claimed

responsibility for all three attacks were apparently too great.

Further, the Reagan administration, still hoping that the U.S.-mediated plan for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon would be consummated, was fearful that a retaliatory attack might harm Middle East diplomacy.

Mr. Shultz said Thursday night the Islamic Jihad had "indirect associations with a government" but refused to say which.

U.S. officials claimed the Marine headquarters bombing was linked to Iran and made possible by Syrian cooperation. Both countries are listed by the United States as supporting international terrorism.

Mr. Shultz said in television interviews Thursday night that terrorism was a grave international problem.

"We are determined not only to protect ourselves but to be very active in doing so on an international scale," he said, echoing his words last April when he called for "active defence" against terrorism.

It remained to be seen whether Thursday's attack would have any

impact on the presidential election.

Democrats blamed Mr. Reagan indirectly for the deaths of the Marines, saying they were in Beirut facing undue risks for an undefined mission. But Mr. Reagan "personally appeared to suffer no political harm from the bombing."

The Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, said the State Department knew of death threats against U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew, who was injured in the blast, and should have had tighter security at the embassy.

But Mr. Shultz said threats were received constantly and all U.S. diplomatic posts were on a perpetual alert. He said security measures had been in force in Beirut and more would be taken.

Threats against the United States in the Middle East increased after the U.S. veto of an anti-Israel resolution in the United Nations on Sept. 6.

Dr. M.T. Medhi, head of the Arab-American Relations Committee in the United States, said in a television interview Thursday

that "violent reaction was a legitimate reaction against American support of Israeli violence."

The car bomb attack on the U.S. embassy annex in Beirut, has given Walter Moudele more material to criticise President Reagan's campaign slogan that America is "standing tall" in the world.

Mr. Moudele, the Democratic Party's candidate for president in November's election, urged Mr. Reagan to consider retaliation for Thursday's attack, in which the U.S. embassy in Beirut said six people were killed.

On the campaign trail, Mr. Moudele has been pounding away at Mr. Reagan's Middle East policies, finding fertile ground for his rhetoric in U.S. failures in Lebanon and the present stalemate on the wider Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Moudele criticised Mr. Reagan this week for failing to respond to the bombing of the Marine headquarters.

"We lost nearly 300 brave Americans who were placed in a vulnerable position over the objections of the Joint Chiefs of Staff," he said in a Washington speech.

"We promised retribution but nothing happened. So much for standing tall," he said.

This year saw more setbacks for Mr. Reagan in Lebanon.

U.S. Marines withdrew from Beirut after opposition militias defeated the U.S.-trained Lebanese army. Their 17-month stay cost 262 American lives.

Pressure from the opposition and Syria then forced the Lebanese government to scrap a U.S.-brokered agreement with Israel on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon.

On the wider Middle East scene, Mr. Reagan's peace plan of September 1982 calling for Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank in association with Jordan lies dormant.

The Israeli government of then Prime Minister Menachem Begin rejected the plan, which also failed to tempt Jordan to the negotiating table.

Neither Mr. Moudele nor Mr. Reagan have offered new proposals on the Middle East despite its importance to U.S. foreign policy.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:40 Cartoons
18:05 World Stories
18:30 Survival
18:55 Little Hobo
19:20 Programme Review
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:05 Weekly Newswatch
21:30 News in Arabic
22:00 Film Continued
24:15 Religious Programme

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady
21:00 Amazing years of Cinema: The Gangster
21:25 Saturday Variety Show
22:00 News in English
22:15 Feature Film: The Other Love

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsday
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
11:00 News Summary
11:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Jordan Weekly
14:30 Music
15:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Special Feature
17:30 Music
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
18:30 News
19:30 Date with a Star
20:30 Just a Minute
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Country Music
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Play of the Week

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Le Carnaval De Nice until Sept. 27 at the Royal Cultural Centre.

* An exhibition of oil paintings by Lebanese artist Bassam Naser at the Royal Cultural Centre until Sept. 29.

* An exhibition of Sea Shells by Lawrence Hananyia at the Royal Cultural Centre until Sept. 23.

* Kuwaiti Cultural Week, until Sept. 28 at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267

American Centre 44371

American Centre Library 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 665195

Hussein Youth City 667181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 843553

MUSEUMS

folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed holidays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalists artists. Mutasah, Jabal Luwadih. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information Department at the Civil Aviation International Airport, tel. (06) 33250, 33070, 33082, 33171, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

05:50 Cairo (MS)

06:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)

06:30 Agaba (RJ)

06:30 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)

06:45 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)

06:45 Kuwait (RJ)

06:45 Riyadh (RJ)

06:45 Jeddah (RJ)

06:45 Dhahran (RJ)

10:00 Beirut (RJ)

10:00 Cairo (RJ)

10:45 Singapore (RJ)

12:05 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)

12:20 Moscow (SU)

12:30 Larnaca (CY)

14:00 Kuwait (KU)

17:10 Paris, Damascus (AF)

17:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)

18:00 Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)

18:30 Cairo (RJ)

18:45 Rome, Damascus (AZ)

19:00 Tripoli (ME)

19:25 Beirut (ME)

19:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)

20:50 Cairo (MS)

06:45 Cairo (RJ)

08:10 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)

06:45 Beirut (RJ)

06:50 Cairo (MS)

07:15 Agaba (RJ)

08:15 Beirut (MRA)

08:30 Athens (OA)

11:15 Tripoli (RJ)

11:45 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)

12:00 Paris, London (RJ)

12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)

12:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)

12:30 Rome (RJ)

13:30 Moscow (SU)

13:30 Larnaca (CY)

14:30 Bahrain, Doha, Muscat (GF)

14:30 Cairo (RJ)

15:00 Kuwait (KU)

19:50 Jeddah (RJ)

20:15 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

20:30 Beirut (RJ)

20:45 Cairo (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111

Fire, fire, police 199

Blood bank 775121

Civil Defence rescue 661111

Fire headquarters 22090-3

Police rescue 192, 21111, 3777

Police headquarters 39141

Traffic police 56390-1

Electric Power Co. 36381-2

Municipal water service 77125-8

Queen Alia Int. Airport (06) 33533

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre - 813813-32

Khalid Maternity, J. Amn - 44281-4

Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amn - 42441

Jabal Amman Maternity - 42362

Malhat, J. Amman - 36140

Palestine, Shmeisani - 664171-4

Shmeisani Hospital - 669131

University Hospital - 848454

Der Al-Salt, J. Amn - 77518

Al-Munawwar Hospital - 667227-9

The Islamic, Abdali - 665292

Al-Abil, Abdali - 664164

Indian, Al-Muhajreen - 77701-3

Al-Basrah, J. Adrafi -

NEWS IN BRIEF

Week's accidents claim 15 lives

AMMAN (Petra) — Fifteen people were killed and another 140 persons injured in 213 road accidents which occurred throughout the country during last week, according to the weekly statistical bulletin issued by the Public Security Department. The bulletin pointed out that 153 of the accidents occurred in Amman.

IYO president meets Oweidat

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the International Youth Organisation (IYO) Joe Murphy called on Minister of Culture and Youth Abdullah Oweidat Thursday to discuss subjects connected with youth activities. He explained to the minister programmes and objectives of the organisation and its drive to instill a creative spirit in youth. The organisation sponsors world-wide projects designed to encourage voluntary social work among young people.

Ramtha ophthalmic clinic opens

RAMTHA (Petra) — The ophthalmic clinic at Ramtha Hospital has started offering its services to patients in Ramtha district. The hospital's director Dr. Abdullah Al-Zurbi said that the Ministry of Health has provided the clinic with an ophthalmic specialist and necessary equipment.

CAEU hosts industrial discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — Issues related to the industrial sector in the Arab World will be the subject of discussion during the meetings of the industrial coordination committee of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) which opens here Saturday at the CAEU headquarters.

Prince Hassan to inaugurate Kuwaiti cultural, literary week

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday inaugurates the Kuwaiti cultural week, which will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC).

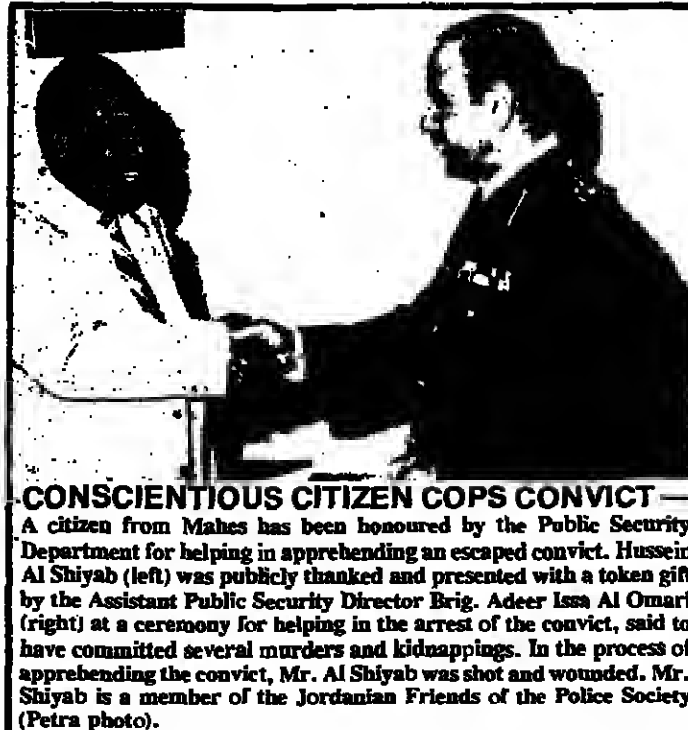
During the week-long event which is being organised by the Kuwaiti National Council of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Arts, a plastic art exhibition including 80 plates and a book exhibition will be held.

There will also be cultural and literary evenings, concerning cultural life and poetry in Kuwait, in addition to a lecture about the impact of mine-planting on political independence of Arab states.

Emergency first aid symposium opens today

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab experts dealing in emergency situations, first aid and rescue operations open a two-day symposium in Amman Saturday. The experts, grouped in a committee formed by the Arab Physicians Union, comprise representatives from Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, Palestine, Kuwait and Jordan. Members are expected to handle issues pertaining to ways of developing means of handling emergency situations and promoting rescue and first aid in the Arab World.

The Jordanian Medical Association, which is hosting the symposium, has prepared a programme for the participants to tour civil defence centres and rescue and emergency posts as well as hospitals handling emergency cases in Jordan.



CONSCIENTIOUS CITIZEN COPS CONVICT

A citizen from Mahes has been honoured by the Public Security Department for helping in apprehending an escaped convict. Hussein Al Shiyab (left) was publicly thanked and presented with a token gift by the Assistant Public Security Director Brig. Adeer Issa Al Omari (right) at a ceremony for helping in the arrest of the convict, said to have committed several murders and kidnappings. In the process of apprehending the convict, Mr. Al Shiyab was shot and wounded. Mr. Shiyab is a member of the Jordanian Friends of the Police Society (Petra photo).

AOAS meets in Yemen today

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman-based The Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS) executive board will Saturday open a three-day meeting in Sanaa, North Yemen, to discuss programmes for supporting administrative and financial projects in Arab countries. Also on the agenda are AOAS programmes for 1985/86 and the election of a board director.

AOAS director general Naser Al Sa'igh left for Sanaa Thursday for the meeting which will also review the organisation's activities and achievements.

Roman Catholic bishopric heads conclude meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Heads of Roman Catholic bishoprics in ten Near East states ended a five-day annual meeting in Amman Friday. One of the major subjects discussed was promoting Christian-Islamic dialogue. The meeting, at the Roman Catholic bishopric in Amman, was chaired by Patriarch of Jerusalem Jacobo Beltriti. Attending were bishops from Palestine, Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, Somalia, Djibouti, Lebanon, Cyprus, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan.

Patriarch Beltriti Thursday inaugurated a Roman Catholic church at Sweifish in Amman. The church was built through donations from Jordanian benefactors. The church was dedicated to St. George, patron saint of Jordan.

Meeting will discuss protection of nuclear installations

Jordan to attend atomic agency's Vienna session

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of Energy at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Ibrahim Badran Friday said that the 28th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which will be held in the Austrian capital of Vienna on Sept. 24, will discuss subjects related to protecting atomic installations from military attacks, the complications of the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, technical aid and the IAEA's programmes and future plans, in addition to administrative and financial aspects.

abilities of South Africa, Dr. Badran drew attention to the nuclear cooperation between the racial state of South Africa and Israel, saying that such cooperation poses real danger to world peace and to the future of African states, particularly as the two countries have expansionist and racial activities and reject any international supervision by the IAEA on their nuclear installations.

Speaking about the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Dr. Badran said this subject is still fresh in the minds of people and that a number of states feel that the Israeli threat to attack nuclear reactors still exists.

In the previous IAEA session, Jordan requested the development of the concept of international guarantee systems into a system where the state concerned undertakes not to use nuclear installations except for peaceful purposes while the international community guarantees for the state any other arrangements including safeguarding and protecting its installations from any external threats or attacks.

Dr. Badran, who will represent Jordan at the meetings, also said that during the meetings the chairman and vice-chairman of the session and assistants in the president will be elected, in addition to discussing a letter from the United Nations secretary general in which he calls for the use of energy for peaceful purposes and expresses U.N. interest in the agency's works.

The developing countries to utilise nuclear technology for developing their resources.

Dr. Badran added that the conference will concentrate on four major subjects: the nuclear capabilities of South Africa, the Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, protecting nuclear installations which are designed for peaceful purposes from military attacks and an international agreement for physical protection of nuclear materials.

South Africa, Israel
Concerning the nuclear cap-

Ghor Al Safi to receive health centre

AMMAN (Petra) — An integrated health centre will be set up at Ghor Al Safi, south of the Dead Sea. The Health Ministry announced Thursday. The announcement followed a tour of the southern regions of Jordan by Health Minister Kamel Ajlouni. The announcement said that three general practitioners, a dentist and a specialist in internal diseases

will be working in the new centre. Dr. Ajlouni said after the tour that the integrated health centres have proved their effectiveness and usefulness in remote regions and the Health Ministry will take steps to support them and increase their numbers.

The minister also said that an intensive care unit will be added to the Taffleh hospital, also in southern Jordan. The hospital in Taffleh will soon be provided with an ambulance and other equipment to promote its services to the public, the minister said.

During the tour Dr. Ajlouni appealed to municipal councils to offer plots of land for the establishment of clinics and health centres in their regions.

JEA spends JD 15m on electrification

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) will spend JD 15 million during the remainder of 1984 and in 1985 on the electrification of rural regions in Jordan.

A JEA spokesman said that a total of JD 8 million will be spent to carry out electrification projects this year of which JD 2 million will be spent in the JEA franchise zone, JD 3 million in areas under Jordan Electricity Company concession and JD 3 million

in the Irbid district.

The projects for 1985 are expected to cost JD 7 million, the spokesman said. JEA has JD 14 million out of the JD 15 million needed for the project.

Blast smashes U.S. mission

(Continued from page 1)

When the dust cleared, "he saw Bartholomew lying under a heap of rubble with a slab on top of him. He helped heave the slab off so Bartholomew could get to his feet," a British spokesman said.

The spokesman said one of the British envoy's bodyguards was with Mr. Miers and Mr. Bartholomew when the explosion occurred. The others were outside, near the scene of the blast.

Mr. Bartholomew, who underwent surgery for the removal of shrapnel, was at work at noon Friday after suffering cuts on his forehead and right arm and a suspected fractured finger.

Responsibility claim

Within an hour of the blast an anonymous caller told a foreign news agency in Beirut that the attack was carried out "by a member of the suicide squad" of Islamic Jihad (Islamic holy war), a shadowy group.

The same group claimed responsibility for a car bomb that destroyed the U.S. embassy in west Beirut on April 18, 1983, killing 63 people, and also for the truck bombings of U.S. and French military headquarters here last Oct. 23 which killed 241 U.S. servicemen and 58 French paratroopers.

The anonymous caller said that the attack proved Islamic Jihad could "carry out what we promise."

A man claiming to speak for Islamic Jihad called foreign news agencies here on Sept. 7 and warned of an imminent attack in reprisal for the U.S. veto of a Lebanese resolution in the U.N. security council on Israeli-occupied South Lebanon.

"Very soon, we shall strike at

one of the vital American installations in the Middle East," he said.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam said Friday that the bombing was the "inevitable result" of the United States support for Israel's policy on Lebanon and the Palestinian problem.

"The suicide raid on the U.S. embassy came as no surprise... It is linked to the direct support the U.S. lends Israel and is an echo of America's surrender to Israeli blackmail," wrote the leading Kuwaiti paper.

The attack was the "inevitable result of making (Israeli) aggression victorious and of the determination to suppress justice and back the Israeli injustice," the paper said.

In Washington, Mr. Reagan Thursday said "world terrorism" was responsible for the bombing. Mr. Reagan was woken before dawn with news of the attack.

The bombing gave Democrat Walter Mondale a rare chance to talk tougher than President Reagan on a foreign policy issue.

Mr. Mondale, often accused of being over-cautious and soft on international affairs, urged Mr. Reagan to consider retaliation within hours of the blast.

"If those responsible can be identified, and that's difficult, then major steps to punish them I think are appropriate," he said in Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Mondale's running-mate Geraldine Ferraro took the same tack in Dallas, saying she wanted Mr. Reagan to know she would support "any appropriate countermeasures."

Neither would say what type of action they had in mind, but their statements retained the option to criticise the president later if he failed to do anything (U.S. retaliation unlikely, but not ruled out, page 2).

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Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**
 Editor: **GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**
 Senior Editor: **RAMI G. KHOURI**
 Editorial and advertising offices: **Jordan Press Foundation**
 University Road, P.O. Box 6718, Amman, Jordan
 Telephone: 66320, 66325 Telex: 21907 ALRAJ JO
 Telegram: **JORTIMES**, Amman, Jordan

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday

Al Ra'i: Lebanese resistance will continue

THE CRIME committed against the citizens of Sahmar village in South Lebanon by the Israeli-supported terrorist organization "South Lebanon Army" is not but one of the major tasks entrusted to that terrorist organization which receives the full backing and support of Israel.

Neither Israel, nor the so-called South Lebanon Army can relinquish their responsibility for the crime, even though Israel has pretended that it is investigating the crime.

The Lebanese resistance is fully aware of the reason behind such a crime, that is to disunify the resistance movement which carries out attacks against the Israeli occupation forces in South Lebanon, thus contributing to the spread of low morale amongst the Israeli soldiers, and consequently leading to demonstrations calling for withdrawal from South Lebanon.

Therefore the Lebanese resistance will not run after the complications which Israel dreams of.

In other words, it will follow the Israeli plan aimed at flaring up fighting between the Shi'ites and Druze in South Lebanon because those who committed the crime are the Israeli agents, who are ostracised by Shi'ites, Druze and by all the Lebanese people. And consequently the Israeli plot committed by Lahad gangs will not yield anything except failure.

On the contrary the crime itself will give the Lebanese resistance more strength and will urge it to deal further blows to the occupation forces in South Lebanon and to their mercenaries who serve their goals and objectives.

Moreover the so-called South Lebanon Army will in no way fend fear or ease pressure on the Israeli army, but both the Israeli army and Lahad army will continue to meet the same fate.

South Lebanon, with the escalating Lebanese resistance, will continue to be the indicator which shows that the Arab body is still healthy and that Israeli arrogance will give nothing except counter results to the Israelis and to their mercenaries and that armed struggle against the Israeli aggressors is the only fruitful way.

Sawt Al Shaab: Americans should learn

THE EXPLOSION at the United States embassy in Beirut Thursday and the loss of victims it claimed cannot be viewed except as an expression of the mounting despair of the American policies in the Middle East area, which have recently reached the extent of total alliance with Israel.

Lebanon, in view of the chaos and confusion state prevailing in it, has become a haven for extremism which was heightened by the Israeli extremism against Arabs and the Israeli arrogance in the occupied Arab territories.

The Israeli arrogance could not have existed or continued had it not been for the unlimited and unconditional U.S. support for Israel.

The U.S. embassy incident does not only open Lebanon's file, but also the file of the Middle East, because what is taking place in Lebanon, is not but a sample of what is taking place in the Arab World.

Arabs, despite all their efforts, did not find a way for justice or for the U.S. to understand them, despite the traditional friendship and the correlated interests between the U.S. and a number of Arab states.

The Israeli policies are not only aimed at destroying all bridges of moderation and understanding between Arabs and the U.S., but also at placing Washington in the Israeli trench.

The Israeli extremism and Israel's ability to blackmail the U.S. policy and politicians is the origin of the fault in the U.S. policies and the Arab-American relations.

Thursday's event indicates the futile U.S. biased policy, which in turn works for destroying peace, stability and justice in the area.

The victims we are seeing nowadays are the outcome of the imbalanced American policies and the absence of justice and moderation and the absence of serious American plans to establish peace and justice in the area.

Thursday

Al Ra'i: Remembering Sabra and Shatila

AS WE remember the Sabra and Shatila massacre on its second anniversary some tend to overlook the heroic actions of the Lebanese resistance in the southern regions of Lebanon. The Israeli killing of the innocent people in the two refugee camps represents the maximum terrorist action which the Zionists have practised against the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular.

But the heroic actions of resistance men in southern Lebanon is also to be considered the utmost display of courage, patriotism and sacrifice, reflecting a national and patriotic will to rid the country of Zionist occupation.

Perhaps the greatest characteristic of the Lebanese resistance is that it emerged in the midst of the most difficult circumstances: the Lebanese people are passing through and at a time when the Israelis continue to escalate their arbitrary measures against the people of southern Lebanon.

The announcement by the Israeli government that it will soon pull out its forces from Lebanon came as a direct result of the resistance activity in the south and underlines the fact that the Zionists can no more launch their attacks and invasions and escape with the fruit of their aggression.

The Israeli society is faced with so much trouble because of the Lebanese resistance and there is bitter controversy over the stationing of Israeli units in Lebanon. The Israeli society which itself is in disarray cannot find peace by stationing forces in Lebanon and therefore, the Lebanese resistance can be said to have caused so much disturbance within that society and forcing the occupiers to be evicted from Lebanon.

Al Dustour: Liberating Jerusalem

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT Zia Ul Haq's statement about the need to liberate Jerusalem by force if need be can be said to be expressing the true feelings of millions of Arabs and Muslims throughout the world.

The president said that the liberation of Jerusalem and its holy places from the Zionist occupation is the duty of all Muslims who should join hands to execute this noble mission.

This statement from the head of a large Muslim nation comes at a time when the Israelis are embarking on attempts to Judaize the Islamic places and evicting the Arabs and Muslim population from their land.

Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is one of the holiest shrines for Muslims, and it is indeed their duty to launch a war of liberation and free the land and the people from Israeli rule.

Muslims and Arabs are now called upon to take positive and concrete steps to evict the Zionists from the holy places in Palestine and they can do that through their unity, the vast resources they possess and sacrifice.

Sawt Al Shaab: Hoping for a miracle

AS WE continue to witness divisions among Arab states and differences that have been causing rifts among them we continue to hope for a miracle to happen and rescue the nation from its ordeal.

A ray of hope has however appeared in the offering with the mediation efforts here and there in the Arab World. We hear of an attempt to reconcile Syria with the PLO and attempts to bring about solidarity among Arab countries through meetings of the Gulf Cooperation Council and envoys visiting various Arab capitals trying to settle chronic issues that plagued the Arabs for so long.

The miracle we are waiting for to happen lies in true and sincere Arab efforts and concrete steps to end the differences and to unify ranks.

By so doing, the Arabs would have taken the right course for safeguarding their rights and interests, and ensuring a peaceful and stable future for coming generations.

Are there no other options?

By Musa Keilani

IN CASE the press reports in the Washington Post are confirmed, then U.S. credibility here is in a really precarious position. The report says that the Saudis were shocked "in late 1983 when they learned that in 1979-1980 certain U.S. Defence Department officials had transmitted to the Israelis details of the designs and capabilities of the Saudi Air Defence system. This information was critical to the Israeli Air Force in carrying out the raid on the Osirak nuclear reactor in Baghdad in June 1981. To

reach Baghdad, the Israeli F-15s and F-16s had to overfly Tabuk airbase in northern Saudi Arabia.

So what sort of a reliable friend and ally could the U.S. be to the Arabs?

Moderate Arab governments cannot but share King Hussein's opinion that "the United States had chosen to disqualify itself as the role force in the Middle East that could help us all to move towards a just and durable peace".

To add to what was mentioned earlier, the Journal of

Defence and Diplomacy revealed in its August issue the details of U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger's accord with the Israeli Defence Minister, which provides for the following:

— Joint Israeli-U.S. aerial and naval manoeuvres, presumably against a potential Soviet military attack in the region;

— plans and exercises involving U.S. deployment of patrol boats and fighter aircraft;

— purchase by the U.S. Navy of Israeli drone reconnaissance aircraft; (Al-Hamishmar — June 1, 1984).

As a normal reaction, moderate Arab states should implement a fundamental restructuring of their defence policies. Consequently, it is just normal — due to those considerations — to have the Saudi Government announcing a \$4 billion arms deal with France and West Germany. It is equally normal to have Kuwait signing an arms deal with Moscow for \$327 million. It would be only normal from an Arab

point of view to make the United States pay the costs of its strategic partnership with Israel. It would also be normal to make the United States pay the price of its tens of vetoes at the U.N. Security Council in total indiscriminate bias for Israel. It would be only normal to reassess and re-evaluate the Arab-American relationship — liability and assets.

It is high time for the Arab summits to look respectively and decide what course of action should be followed regarding the exposed terrorising facts revealed since the last Arab summit.

With the American stance as it is, moderate Arab states turned to Europe for political support of their just cause as well as for their major defence requirements. But would the United States pressure other moderate Arab states and to corner Gulf and North African Arabs to face the drastic "no other alternative but" with all its political and economic ramifications?

Pakistan, India dig in for long winter at disputed glacier

By Tom Heinegan
 Reuters

SKARDU, Pakistani-administered Kashmir — Pakistani and Indian troops appear to be digging in for a bitterly cold winter at the world's highest battleground, a Himalayan glacier each side claims as its own.

India has moved about 500 men from its mountain brigades onto the 20,000 foot high Siachen glacier. Pakistan, although it has no troops trained for Arctic-type warfare, has moved a similar force near the river of ice it used to control, according to Western military analysts.

The rival armies face a common enemy — the freezing temperatures, deep snow and thin air that have always forced troops and mountaineers to retreat in past winters.

Pakistan's military ruler Gen.

Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said Monday the situation around Siachen could deteriorate unless both countries reached agreement on the territory, which lies beyond a United Nations-monitored ceasefire line dividing the former Himalayan principality of Kashmir.

Both sides were trying to settle the dispute, he said. He gave no hint whether progress was being made.

Officials in Skardu, Islamabad and New Delhi all declined to elaborate on military operations just south of the Chinese border around Siachen, the world's longest glacier outside the polar regions.

But Skardu, a desert oasis at an altitude of 7,500 feet and the last Pakistani-held town open to foreigners before the glacier, bristles with accounts of the build-up and speculation about how tough the winter will be.

The Siachen confrontation sta-

rted last April when Indian troops moved onto the formerly Pakistani-controlled glacier at spring's first thaw. Western diplomats said at least a dozen men were killed in clashes in June.

Mountain guides said the government responded in July by banning foreigners from the steep valleys east of Skardu.

Army engineers hastily extended unpaved jeep tracks towards the Bilafond glacier, which leads north to the Siachen, and used private jeeps to haul supplies as far as they could go.

From there, supplies have been loaded on the backs of thousands of porters who are paid 100 rupees (seven dollars) a day — twice the government set rate — to carry them up perilous mountain tracks and across the Bilafond to the Saltoro range just west of Siachen, the guides said.

Drivers also reported the army was sending more supplies south

to the line of control near Kargil, where India says it killed six intruding Pakistani soldiers last month. Islamabad says that only two innocent soldiers were killed.

During the summer, India also took three normally Pakistani-held military posts along the line, drawn after the first of three wars the rival neighbours have fought since independence from Britain in 1947.

Pakistani officials said the Indians appeared to be probing Islamabad's readiness along that section of the line because Kargil, which is Indian-held, overlooks the vast Doodat plains leading up to Skardu.

Local accounts in Skardu, capital of the Tibetan-speaking area known as Baltistan, bolstered reports collected by Western military analysts in Islamabad about the growing military presence among the towering peaks of the area.

The analysts said both countries were hardly concealing the build-up by actively shopping for winter equipment in Britain and the United States.

They said New Delhi, which had been sending a few soldiers onto the Siachen since 1978, appeared to have decided to take it this year for long-term strategic reasons rather than temporary ones like the forthcoming elections.

"It seems totally unrelated to any of the other crises (Indian Prime Minister Indira) Gandhi has got herself into this year," one military analyst said.

Indian diplomats in Islamabad, who say New Delhi has always claimed the 2,100 square kilometres expanse of mountains beyond the line of control, said the operation was more a reaction to Pakistan's efforts to link isolated Baltistan to the rest of the country.

By the end of this year, they noted, Pakistan will finish building

an 140-kilometre road leading northwest from Skardu to Gilgit, seat of the army's northern command. Islamabad also plans to extend the runways at Gilgit and Skardu airports.

New Delhi protested loudly in 1979 when Islamabad opened the Karakoram highway, a road built with Peking's help to link Pakistan and China. The new road to Skardu will soon join Baltistan to this strategic artery between the two allies.

Islamabad regularly states its roadbuilding campaign aims at developing its northern areas. But New Delhi reminds listeners just as often that India has always been invaded from the northwest.

"As we see it, roads in sensitive areas always have offensive purposes," one Indian diplomat said, reflecting the deep-seated suspicion the two neighbours feel for each other.



Reagan more moderate on foreign policy

By George Gedda
 Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Presidents often adjust their foreign policies during election years because of political imperatives, but few have undertaken the sweeping changes that President Ronald Reagan has in this campaign season.

The polls indicate Mr. Reagan's strategy has been highly successful but, for a president who took office intent on pursuing a "consistent" foreign policy, his behaviour lately suggests this objective deserves a decidedly lower priority than the political requirements of the day.

In his shift towards the centre, Mr. Reagan has alienated some Conservatives, at least one renowned fund-raiser Richard Vigreie, has accused Mr. Reagan of appeasement policies reminiscent of those of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the late 1930s.

When Mr. Reagan meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Sept. 28, the veteran diplomat may be wondering whether he will encounter the Reagan who two years ago looked to re-

negating the Soviets to the "ash heap of history" or the one who last week said he "means no harm" to the Soviets after all.

Publicly, the administration has minimised the significance of the Gromyko meeting on the election campaign. But Mr. Reagan's eagerness to capitalise on it was reflected in his decision to announce the meeting himself last Tuesday.

All this year, in fact, Mr. Reagan has steadily disavowed his earlier White House period, a deliberate "rock-the-boat" strategy aimed at keeping the Democrats off balance.

He has said he would be willing to have a meeting with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko "anytime," repudiating his earlier stand that superpower summits are not wise without prior assurances of a productive outcome.

He also has dropped his insistence on U.S. military superiority over the Soviets, saying that "parity" would meet American requirements.

In addition he lately has been soft-peddling his space-based defence plan, dubbed by critics the "Star Wars" strategy. Although it

is one of the most ambitious initiatives of his administration, he made no mention of it in his hour-long renomination acceptance speech last month in Dallas.

When he took office, Mr. Reagan showed little enthusiasm for opening arms control talks with the Soviets. Ten months passed before negotiations began on reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons. It took another seven months to start discussions on limiting intercontinental armaments.

The Soviets suspended the negotiations last fall, and Mr. Reagan has been so insistent on encouraging the Kremlin to resume them that some analysts, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, accuse him of feeding Moscow's intransigence.

But, over the short term, the tactic appears to have paid off handsomely for the president, his Soviet policy has been less of a campaign issue than Democratic challenger Walter F. Mondale had hoped.

Mr. Reagan's new flexibility is not limited to the Soviet Union. During most of his administration, he shunned bilateral talks with

Nicaragua, contending that military pressure, not dialogue would induce the leftist Sandinista leadership to be flexible.

Thus, when Secretary of State George Shultz turned up on short notice in Managua on June 1 and announced his willingness to hold talks, it represented a policy shift that, given the administration's previous attitude, left the Sandinistas befuddled and bemused.

The administration also opened talks during the summer with another arch foe, Cuba. In addition, Mr. Reagan's April visit to China showed that his public criticism of Marxism is limited to that which is practised by the Soviet bloc.

All of this leaves unanswered the question of which way Mr. Reagan will tilt if he is re-elected.

As things stand now, he appears to have the best of both worlds as the election approaches. On the one hand, his recent moderate stand has made foreign policy a far less inviting target for Mr. Mondale. On the other, Mr. Reagan can also claim that his overall policies have prevented the Soviets from gaining a single square inch of territory during his tenure.

Singapore feels a wind of change

Chris Sherwell reports on how Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore is preparing the way for a successor amidst increasing concern about the country's future.

SINGAPORE — The future of Singapore, like the tiny country's post-colonial past, will continue to revolve around Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister since it gained self-rule in 1959. But changes are afoot, and not everyone is happy, even within the establishment. Conventional wisdom is being revised.

Events have been hastened by contrived speculation about the date of a general election, not technically necessary before the end of 1985, but now thought to be extremely likely before December.

It could well come at the conclusion of the present lavish celebrations of 25 years of "nation building", during which the country's 2.5 million people have been bombarded with accounts of how life has improved under the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) and warned to guard against complacency and those making spurious promises.

The election is likely to see the passing of the "old guard" leadership. Mr. Lee said last month (August) that Singapore was in the final stage of transition to the next generation and evidence to that effect has accumulated rapidly.

Mr. Hon Sui Sen, finance minister since 1970, died last October. One of two deputy prime ministers, Dr. Goh Keng Swee, the acknowledged architect of Singapore's economic miracle, was in hospital at the same time and has now decided not to stand again for parliament. The other deputy prime minister, Mr. S. N. M. Rajaratnam, the inspiration behind Singapore's foreign policy, had heart surgery late last year and will not sit for a full parliamentary term. Even Mr. Lee, who is 60, had a health scare last December.

So for the past few months there has been a series of PAP parliamentary candidates declaring themselves, usually in a blaze of publicity. Other sitting MPs have said they will not be available again. Later this month (September), the turnover is widely expected to climax with the announcement of the candidacy of Brigadier-General Lee Hsien Loong, elder son of the prime minister.

Brig-Gen Lee, at 32 the youngest-ever general in Singapore, recently resigned his number two position in the armed forces in evident preparation for the move. To suggestions that this looks like an attempt to create a dynasty the response is that talented individuals should not be prevented from advancing their careers.

If the move goes ahead, however, some of the so-called second generation leaders now waiting in the wings could feel snubbed. These include Mr. Goh Chok Tong, the defence minister, Mr. Tony Tan, the finance and trade

and industry minister, and Mr. Ong Teng Cheong, who heads the important National Trades Union Congress labour movement. All in their 40s, they have rarely been out of the public eye, and never looked more assured.

The prime minister, however, is clearly increasingly concerned about the country's future. The most sensational indication of this came a year ago, when he first voiced his worries about the growing tendency of graduate women not to marry to have children.

This lopsided pattern of procreation, he said, could mean that "levels of competence will decline, our economy will falter, the administration will suffer and society will decline." He promptly began introducing controversial incentives and deterrents to reverse the trend which shocked even acquiescent Singaporeans. He offered illiterate mothers cash for sterilisation and tax breaks for single men as an inducement to marry and procreate.

Mr. Lee has also revealed his fears by changing the country's constitution. One amendment passed last month guarantees at least three opposition seats in parliament. These "non-constituency" seats will be filled by opposition party politicians if they fail to win in the main contest. But the occupants will not be allowed to vote on constitutional amendments, supply bills or no-confidence motions.

Apart from betraying remarkable confidence about popular support for PAP, the move is intriguing because of the aims behind it — to give PAP members the benefit of "sparring partners" in parliament, and to teach Singaporeans, especially younger ones with no experience of the old days, the costs of being represented by non-PAP politicians.

Another amendment planned for after the election is even more significant in its implications: the proposal for an elected president. The ostensible aim is to prevent a future government rendering Singapore bankrupt through a spending spree that depletes the country's large reserves.

The immediate assumption, which has not been denied, is that Mr. Lee would himself be the country's first elected president. Having hinted many times that it will not be long before he has to step aside, his proposal appears to be a half-way measure, allowing him to hand over day-to-day management of the country and so test possible premiers.

"They're changing the whole structure of government," laments Dr. Toh Chin Chye, an outspokenly critical founding member of the PAP and former deputy prime minister. He is pessimistic about the future, but has unexpectedly decided to stand again for the PAP.

—Financial Times news feature.

Concerns over Colombian peace process

By Angel Romero
 Reuters

BOGOTA — Colombian President Belisario Betancur's efforts to strike a lasting peace with leftist guerrillas after more than 30 years of violence have run into a volley of concern from political leaders.

Three major rebel groups have signed a one-year truce with the government this year. The biggest, the 12,000-strong Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), signed a pact in May, while the truce with the leftwing M-19 and the Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL), each of which has about 2,000 members, took effect on Aug. 30.

Mr. Betancur took office two years ago promising to end the violence which has claimed about 300,000 lives.

Since the latest truce, leaders of both the ruling Conservative and

the opposition Liberal parties have voiced concern over the pacification process and a so-called "national dialogue" mentioned by the ceasefire document in which all the forces will be represented.

Mr. Betancur said the truce was the first necessary step to allow a national debate on the means of reaching social justice and eradicating inequalities which led the guerrillas to take up arms.

"The country would feel better if the president could tell us how he intends to carry out the national dialogue under an armed truce," former Liberal President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, a personal friend of Mr. Betancur, said. He was referring to a controversial element in the ceasefire under which the rebels could retain their weapons.

"The country wants to know whether his (the president's) interpretation of the national dia-

logue coincides with the one of the guerrilla groups," he wrote in his magazine Nueva Frontera.

Colombian Ambassador to Washington Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, a potential Conservative candidate for the 1986 presidential elections, told reporters: "There have been irritating excesses in the pacification process."

But he added, "we must not sabotage it."

The government, political parties, trade unions and the rebel groups are soon to name delegates to take part in a national dialogue commission whose task will be to follow up the truce with major economic and social reforms.

But parliamentarians are worried that their role in running the country might be reduced.

"Parliament is the natural forum for our democracy and all the country's problems must be discussed there," the president of congress, Jose Name Tanan, said.

M-19 leader Antonio Navarro Wolf told a news conference last week that his movement had never thought of trying to bypass congress. The following day, an M-19 delegation went to see Mr. Name Tanan and is seeking an audience with Mr. Lleras Restrepo.

The aims and the actual power of the commission remain vague and not understood by the public, Western diplomats say.

"It is as if once the truce was signed, the government did not know what the next steps should be," one Western ambassador said.

Besides, Colombia's economic difficulties are such that it is illusory to think the guerrillas' demands could be satisfied within one year," he said.

Handwritten signature: *Angel Romero*

Romans campaign for habeas corpus

Alan Friedman looks at steps being taken to reform Italy's lumbering judicial system, which allows suspects to be held in preventive custody for years without trial and on the basis of flimsy evidence.

MILAN — Prison gates across Italy have been opening over the past few weeks to release hundreds of suspected criminals, ranging from businessmen accused of fraud in connection with the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano to more hardened types.

The releases, which have touched off a political storm, are happening because of a law reducing from 11 years to six the maximum period of time a suspect may be held in preventive custody without trial.

The law, known simply as "Number 398", is meant to be an attempt at reforming Italy's lumbering judicial system. There is no doubt that reform is needed. Italy is a country without habeas corpus: a man or woman may be arrested and imprisoned for years on grounds as flimsy as a denunciation by convicted mafioso.

There are at present two million trial proceedings unfinished in this country of 57 million people. Some 20,000 Italians remain in preventive custody awaiting trial, and Italy's 7,000 magistrates — the officials whose broad powers

of arrest and investigation have uncovered many a scandal — are overworked and understaffed.

To understand the quagmire of Italian justice it is necessary to go beyond the shocking statistics. The fact is that political and cultural traditions of justice in Italy are very different from those in other industrialised nations.

One reason for this state of affairs is the tradition of independent magistrates, who, unlike, say, the police in Britain have powers to plunge into diverse areas of Italian life, to investigate and to detain suspects even without filing formal charges.

The need to battle the long arm of organised crime is an important argument in favour of the magistrates' power. Even more important, however, was the frightening rise of terrorism in the 1970s, which led Parliament to introduce the 11 years maximum detention period.

The magistrates themselves are often dedicated and long-serving officials, hindered by a lack of sufficient resources. Walk into the

office of a magistrate and you are likely to find dusty files stacked high on desks, a lack of such basics as a direct-line telephone or a photocopier, and a queue of supplicants crowding the corridor.

None the less, in a country where political leaders are almost universally mistrusted, the magistrates are often unsung heroes, working diligently (albeit slowly) and usually resisting political interference.

An unfortunate side-effect of magistrates' power, however, is that Italian jails tend to get clogged with a wide assortment of suspects, often held in custody without being told of the precise charges against them. Jail is not even a great social stigma in a country where top businessmen can be imprisoned on a few hours' notice.

"Sooner or later, at some point in one's life, one can expect to spend a little time in prison," remarked one Milanese businessman the other day.

A far less relaxed view of the system is taken by Italy's tiny Radical Party, which is somewhat akin to West Germany's "Greens". The Radicals have been campaigning for years to reform the

judicial system.

With the election to the European Parliament in June of a famous Italian television presenter, who was himself imprisoned for a year without being formally charged, they have found a popular and highly visible spokesman.

Mr. Enzo Tortora, whose television chat show used to attract more than 20 million viewers, has now left his showbiz career to devote himself full-time to the political battle for a "more civilised judicial system." Released from house arrest in July after becoming an MEP, he has travelled widely in recent weeks in Italy and abroad to press the argument against what he calls a "medieval and unjust" legal system.

Mr. Tortora met in Strasbourg recently a number of British MEPs and says that, when he described the lack of habeas corpus in Italy, the British reaction was one of incredulity. "Foreigners cannot believe that our system is so backward," Mr. Tortora remarks.

He admits that the new law reducing maximum custody to six years is a step forward, but he rails against Italy's "lack of respect for the basic rights of man."

Slow justice, the reformers argue, can be a travesty of justice. And even a Ministry of Justice official in Rome admitted recently that "our judicial system is extremely slow."

Mr. Tortora says his party's battle is designed to achieve eventually "an Anglo-Saxo style system of justice."

In pressing the need for more reform, Mr. Tortora is working to a two-pronged strategy. He will use his fame at home to make appearances throughout Italy in an effort to rouse the normally apathetic public. He will also travel across Europe to inform public opinion outside Italy of the situation.

One attempt at pressure from abroad will be a "day of justice" conference to be held in Strasbourg or Brussels in October. Politicians, lawyers and legal scholars are being invited from all over Europe to the event, sponsored by the Radical Party.

But even the zealous Mr. Tortora, when asked how long it could take to achieve reform in Italy, sighs and throws up his hands. "It could take the rest of my life," he says, the middle-aged politician. — Financial Times news feature.

Saudi Arabia needs more science graduates

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuter

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia has spent tens of billions of dollars in recent years to provide free education for its people, but it is now casting a critical eye on the results.

A Saudi cabinet minister was quoted recently as saying the kingdom's seven universities are turning out too many graduates in the humanities and too few scientists.

A senior education official has suggested that more government guidance is required to ensure that university admission policies are geared towards providing more skilled Saudis to meet the needs of the country's development.

King Fahd himself, one of the guiding forces behind the drive to better education, told Saudi students last month that the country needs more young men to go into engineering, architecture and petroleum engineering.

Referring to the lack of local technical expertise, he said: "It is certain that your country will need several years before it can say it has achieved self-sufficiency."

The then Prince Fahd was given responsibility for Saudi Arabia's Education Ministry 31 years ago, with a budget of 10 million riyals (\$2.8 million at current exchange rates).

As the kingdom's oil wealth grew and its modernisation drive moved into top gear, ever greater emphasis was placed on upgrading the educational system. This year, 30 billion riyals (\$8.48 billion) has been earmarked for education.

According to official accounts,

there were only a handful of schools on the Arabian Peninsula at the turn of the century.

Oil was struck in the 1930s, and as the wealth of the area grew in recent years, schools started to spring up. Many young Saudi men were sent abroad for education.

Now, with an indigenous population of only five million, the country's schools, colleges and universities boast 1.6 million students, although this number includes many foreigners.

But despite such advances, the sprawling desert country remains heavily dependent on some three million foreigners who are likely to play an indispensable role in its construction, oil and services sectors for years to come.

Saudis themselves tend to gravitate towards trade and private enterprise at the expense of professional and technical careers which remain dominated by foreigners.

Planning Minister Hisham Nazer was quoted recently by the Riyadh weekly Al-Yamama as saying 22,000 Saudi university students are currently majoring in arts and social sciences, compared with 2,400 in medicine.

Blaming the enrolment policies of universities, he said the number of medical students was insufficient to replace even half the 5,300 foreign doctors employed by the Health Ministry.

His sentiments were echoed in another interview with Al-Yamama by the undersecretary of the Ministry of Higher Education, Mahmoud Safar.

"The nature of the forthcoming

period will require some sort of slashing of jobs available for graduates of colleges teaching humanities and an increase in vocational training," he was quoted as saying.

"I hope for the day when we are able to graduate a Saudi able to create," he added.

Mr. Safar's hopes may have been partially met with the recent opening of a showpiece university campus near Riyadh, boasting one tutor for every 10 of its 25,000 students — one of the highest ratios in the world.

The new campus of the 27-year-old King Saud University took more than three years to build at a cost of \$2 billion.

Besides a high student-tutor ratio, the university's students have access to some of the best-equipped science laboratories in the kingdom, while medical students will practise in a new 875-bed educational hospital on the campus.

High hopes are also being pinned on a collective plan by Gulf Arab states to set up a new university for the region's top students.

To be based in Bahrain, the Gulf Arab University is expected to open by 1987 for students from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iraq and Bahrain itself.

Hamad Rumihi, a senior Bahrain education official, told Reuters the university will concentrate on applied sciences and post-graduate scientific research, with admissions controlled to maintain a high academic standard.

Oil pipeline fire provokes international outrage

By Sonia Ambrosia

A fire in an oil pipeline under a Brazilian shanty town last February caused scores, possibly hundreds, of deaths and provoked international outrage. But soon the world went on with its business. This article looks at the circumstances that permitted such a catastrophe and investigates what, if anything, was done about it.

CUBATAO, Brazil — Concerned Brazilians say Cubatão is the world's most polluted city. Seventy-five contaminating agents have been identified in its air, water and soil. Eighty per cent of the children suffer from respiratory ailments, and doctors are investigating a possible link with newly-recorded cases of anaemia — absence of a brain in newly-born children.

"I'm sick," said U.N. environmentalist Stefan Westerlund of Sweden, when he visited the city last November. "I never imagined there could be a place like this. It is intolerable by civilised standards."

Sixty square kilometres of vegetation have been burned dead by acidic bases from factory chimneys in this town of 90,000 close to sprawling Sao Paulo. "When the pollution kills the trees, it is because it has already killed everything else," said scientist Reinaldo Azubel.

With an annual budget of 25 billion cruzeiros (\$13.6 million), Cubatão is one of the richest cities in Brazil, and that is its problem. The wealth comes from 25 major industries which have spread factories across 10 square kilometres of the city's 150 square kilometres, with nine of them in a tight cordon non-sanitary around the Vila Parisi district, home for 16,000 people.

They include steel works, fertilizer plants, an oil refinery, chemical and cement factories, a paper mill and a power station. Together, Cubatão's industry produces 0.5 per cent of Brazil's Gross National Product. It also dumps 1,000 tons of pollution on the city, mostly the Vila Parisi, every day.

Studies made four years ago by the controlling body for environmental health and technology,

Cetesb (Companhia de Tecnologia e Saneamento Ambiental) stated that this figure included 875 tons of toxic gases, mostly carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide.

Cetesb said it had no up-to-date figures, but gave the percentage breakdown as 50.8 inorganic gases, 37 suspended material, 11.8 organic gases and 0.4 per cent acids.

A law exists requiring declaration of a state of emergency, evacuation of the population and closing down of factories when a level of 875 micrograms of dust per cubic meter of air is recorded. A state of emergency has not yet been declared, but a pollution level of 872 micrograms was recorded recently and inhabitants of Cubatão say a lower-level "state of alert" is commonplace.

The state of alert is frequently decreed in winter (May 1 to Aug. 31), when readings of 625 micrograms are common.

A group calling itself the Association of Victims of Pollution and Poor Living Conditions in Cubatão claims that, between January and April this year, Cetesb's measurements demonstrated only 56 days of tolerable conditions.

Cubatão citizens have it no better on the ground. There is no public drainage system and all foul water is fed into private tanks. The waste released by the factories and population has turned the River Cubatão into a stinking creek.

Over 60 per cent of the population live in substandard housing, mostly in shanty towns. The shanties comprise shacks built on stilts over tidal swamps — and over corridors of underground pipelines belonging to the state petroleum company, Petrobras. The pipelines transport crude oil, gas, gasoline and alcohol to and

from refineries.

The pipelines have a remarkable tendency to spring leaks. Petrobras has been fined 20 times since 1980 for pollution-causing leakages.

Last February, 155 gallons of gasoline spilled from a pipeline onto the marshy site of a shanty town called Vila Soco, and burned. This township housed 10,000 people in 2,000 shacks, built above six pipelines buried between road and railroad embankments.

Police said flames reached a height of 160 feet and Carlos Novais de Figueiredo, head of the Coroner's Department at Santos where the most seriously injured were taken, said the temperature at the heart of the fire must have exceeded 600 degrees Centigrade. At this temperature, the human body disintegrates in ash.

One hundred people were officially listed as dead and 500 missing after the fire, but because of the impossibility of identifying remains and the fact no register existed of Vila Soco inhabitants, the exact toll is unlikely ever to be known.

The cause of the leak and fire has not been publicly disclosed. Cetesb imposed a fine of \$7,200 (13.2 million cruzeiros) on Petrobras, which has refused all comment to the press.

Yet another stems from poisoned soil — the possibility of landslides. Experts from the Institute of Technical Research said that "if the pollution is not controlled as a matter of urgency, the topsoil of the Escarpment Serra do Mar may suffer serious landslides. Highly saturated with pollution and without the protection from rain of dense forest, it may not be able to resist."

Flying by helicopter, scientists have located 60 square kilometres where the vegetation is "botanically dead."

Health workers say more than 80 per cent of Cubatão's child population suffer from lung ailments or diseases of the respiratory tract. The city council refuses to disclose information collected at First Aid clinics, but leaked figures put the average number of visits in Vila Parisi at 20-50 people per day, rising sometimes to 170, almost all with respiratory problems.

The University of São Paulo medical school gave physicals to 1,465 Cubatão workers and reported that 44 per cent were suffering from respiratory diseases and 19 per cent from mental illnesses.

Paulo Cesar Naoum, Professor of Biosciences at the Julio Mesquita State University in São José do Rio Preto, is researching a

possible link between pollution and genetic deficiencies.

Between 1981 and the end of 1982, Mr. Naoum collected blood samples in Cubatão. In Vila Parisi, 300 residents were examined, and it was found that 81 per cent registered alterations in the red blood cell count, indicating a possible deficiency in the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood stream.

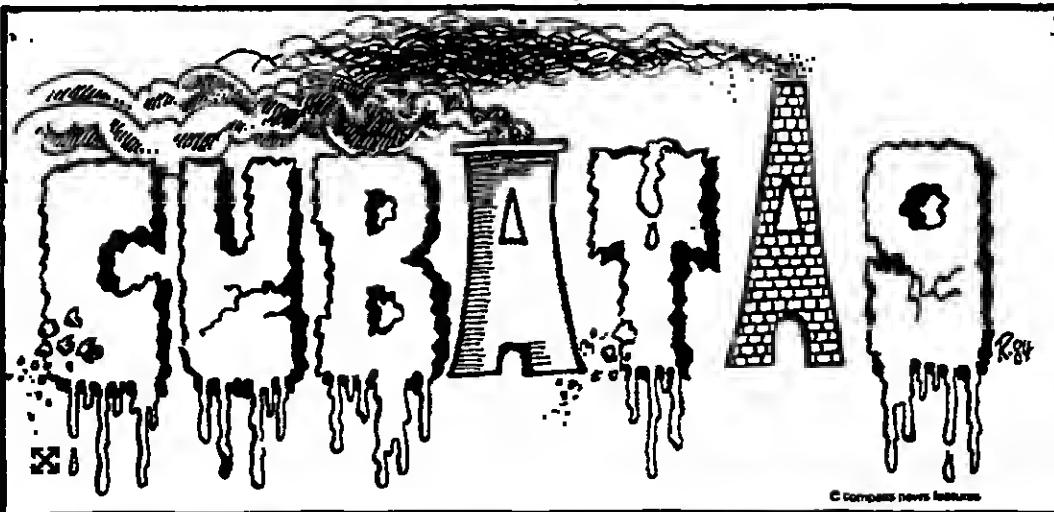
Mr. Naoum said the cause of the blood disorder is lead poisoning.

Scientists calculate that Cubatão gets 160 tons of benzene in its atmosphere every month. Benzene destroys cells within the bone marrow and can lead to cancer.

Last October 340 people who work in the area where the benzene is emitted were examined by Dr. Lia Geraldo de Silva Augusto, at the request of the Santos and Cubatão branch of the Metalworkers' Trade Union. Sixty were found to be suffering from leucopenia, a disease which reduces white corpuscles in the blood, and can lead to the destruction of bone marrow cells and eventual leukaemia.

One of the most drastic effects said to be caused by the pollution is a disease known as "anaemia" or the absence of a brain in a newly born child.

— Compass feature.



Computer chip problem spotlights 'smart weapons' revolution

By Charles Aldinger
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A disclosure of suspect computer chips installed in U.S. weapons systems has highlighted a "smart weapons" revolution now affecting both East and West and the technology on which it hinges.

The weapons are based on advances in microchips — the tiny silicon wafers that comprise the "brains" of computers — whose potential applications have revolutionised the arms industry.

"People going about their everyday lives don't think about war much except in terms of nuclear missiles. But the Texas Instruments case spotlights how far we've come on a lot of weapons since Vietnam," said one industry official.

The possibility of defects in existing weapons was raised recently when the U.S. Defence Department announced that millions of microchips had been sold to defence contractors by Texas Instruments incorporated without adequate testing.

The department said that almost half of the 4,700 types of suspect chips — used in the B-52 bomber, F-15 fighter, A-6 and A-7 attack planes and several missiles — had been tested and found acceptable.

A check of the remaining chips would be completed in two to three weeks and no problems were expected, a spokesman said.

U.S. defence specialists both in and out of government told Reuters that scientists in the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany and other developed countries were working on computerised weapons systems that would make the Korean and Vietnam wars look like the dark ages.

Central to these advances is the silicon wafer, only a few millimetres square that has reduced to the size of a fist computers which once filled whole buildings. These are now installed in weapons systems.

Cruise missiles are one example. Each rocket contains a computer "brain" complete with a terrain map that enables the weapon to seek out a pre-programmed target with deadly accuracy.

Looking at potential further applications, one industry expert commented: "Fighter aircraft with five screens in the cockpit will virtually be flown by computers one day in the not too distant future."

"And ships won't be the sitting ducks everybody thinks they are going to be, because they will have defensive weapons which will almost unfailingly deal with attacking missiles."

Deputy Undersecretary of Defence Edith Martin told a Washington conference on military computers last week that the Defence Department now had about 185,000 computers in service and the number would probably dou-

ble in three years.

"If we look at the systems which we have today and the systems that we have on the drawing boards, I think that without exception — maybe bullets — we could say that they all contain computers in one form or another," she said.

With fighter planes operating at twice the speed of sound and missiles attacking on low to be detected by radar, human beings simply cannot think or react fast enough to attack or defend, she said.

As the speed and accuracy of weapons increase, "very, very severe decisions will have to be made at speeds which they never have before," Ms. Martin said.

"Our defences start to enter the domain where there will be billions of floating point operations per second and billions of logical inferences per second" in computers, she added.

In both the United States and Japan, she said, scientists are at work on computers that actually use logic to make decisions.

"For those of you who think it (machine reasoning) is still something on the horizon, it is not. Artificial intelligence is here, a reality today," Ms. Martin said.

"We will see a lot of growth, but it is not something that is a Defence Department plan for the future."

U.S. defence sources said that while the Soviet Union did not have the sophistication of the United States in micro-electronics, many of their weapons were operated by advanced computers.

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Proudly presents the international film, whose pro-
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sales.



ROMANCING THE STONE

(Colour)

Starring Michael Douglas, Kathleen Turner

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, and 10:30 p.m.

Jordan beats Afghanistan 6-1 in Asian soccer

AMMAN (J.T.) — The national Jordanian soccer team won their last
match at the Eighth Asian Soccer Cup qualification rounds Thu-
rday. They defeated Afghanistan 6-1 (1-1).

Afghanistan opened the scoring early in the first half but Jordan's
Jamal Ibrahim scored the equaliser towards the interval.

Jordan dominated the match and missed numerous scoring chances.

The remaining goals were all scored in the second half. Scorers:
Ibrahim Sa'dieh, Najeh Dhiabat, Khaled Awad (2) Jamal Ibrahim.

The national team will start their return trip Saturday.
In the same championship which is being held in Canton State,
China, the hosts, China defeated Qatar 1-0. Qatar and China have
qualified for the finals of the Asian Soccer Cup finals to be held in
Singapore January.

Jordan defeats Bahrain in Arab youth squash

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's national squash team, which is taking
part in the First Arab Youth Squash Championship currently held in
Bahrain, Thursday defeated the Bahrain squash team 3-0.

Jordan's victory over the Bahrain, is the second in the cha-
mpionship.

DELUXE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, sitting room,
dining room, kitchen and veranda with, central heating, tel-
ephone, smiling garden and independent entrance.

Situated in a classy location near Third Circle, Jebel Amman.

Please call telephone: 41641

FRENCH LESSONS

Efficient and qualified French teacher, from Sorbonne Uni-
versity would give private lessons.

Please call: 44691

McEnroe advances to quarter-finals

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Top
seed John McEnroe triumphed
6-2, 7-6 despite a strong challenge
from fellow American John Sadri
to move into the quarter-finals of
the \$265,000 Grand Prix tennis
tournament here Thursday night.

The Wimbledon and U.S. Open
champion breezed through the
first set, losing only four points on
his serve. But then Sadri, ranked
33rd in the world, found the lines
with his blasting service to gain a
point for the second set at 5-4.

McEnroe rallied to force a tie-
breaker and eventually prevailed
with returns to Sadri's feet.

"He hits one of the hardest ser-
ves I've seen," McEnroe said of
his opponent.

Sadri called McEnroe's serve "a
jigsaw puzzle" that few tennis pro-
fessionals could hope to return.

"My only sure way of winning a
point against him is an ace," he
said.

Other quarter-finalists included
Britain's John Lloyd and Ameri-
cans Brad Gilbert, third seed
Eliot Teltscher and Bill Scanlon.

Lendl expects trouble from MIPTC

PRAGUE (R) — Czechoslovak
Ivan Lendl said Friday he ex-
pected his decision to quit this
week's San Francisco Grand Prix
tennis tournament would land him
in trouble.

Lendl arrived here to prepare
for Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup
semifinal against Sweden next
weekend and told reporters that
he had been focusing his training
on the tie and practising on clay
courts in readiness for the clash.

"This is why I refused to take
part in the San Francisco tour-
nament," the official Ceteke
news agency quoted him as saying.

"But I'll probably have some prob-
lems because of it."

Lendl's sudden withdrawal
from the event angered the New
York-based Men's International
Professional Tennis Council
(MIPTC), which threatened to
take action against him.

Lendl, French Open Champion
and beaten U.S. Open and Wim-
bledon finalist, led his country to a
3-2 win over France in July's qua-
terfinal.

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of three bedrooms, with two bathrooms, living
room, family room, dining room, separate central heating
and telephone.

Location: Jabal Amman, 4th Circle.

Tel: 674743

FURNISHED SEMI-VILLA FOR RENT

Deluxe furnished ground floor semi-villa consists of two bed-
rooms, maid's room, salon, dining room, two bathrooms and
large kitchen, with central heating, telephone, separate en-
trance and garden.

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Call: 664834, 661658 - Amman

FOR RENT

Furnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms and other
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Location: Jabal Amman, 4th Circle.

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possible - to earn good, usable
Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorates,
even Law Degrees from recog-
nized American universities,
without ever going to America.
The time involved can be quite
short, and the cost surprisingly
low. May I air mail you free infor-
mation, without obligation? Dr.
John Bear, 2301 N. Highway 1,
Suite 773, Mendocino, CA 95460,
U.S.A.

PASSPORTS LOST

Two Bangladeshi pas-
ports were lost in a bus.

1- In the name of Moh-
ammad Siddiqui. No.
C.47954.

2- In the name of Moh-
ammad Hanif. No.
C.475669.

Both issued in 1980
If found please notify Tel.
94111 or Schneller police
station.

A reward is offered.

NOTICE



The Filipino national
Beeta Maria-Castro

Whose photo appears above
came to Jordan a month ago
but did not join her work at
her sponsor's house.

Those who know about her
are asked to report her whe-
abouts to any police sta-
tion in Jordan or to call
671150, noting that any-
body concealing infor-
mation about her will
make themselves liable for
legal proceedings.

Amman Little League

Results matches played Sept. 21

Tots	Jolift Blue 1	Jolift Red 0
Juniors	Grindlays 3	Holiday 0
Arab Wings 1	Chase Manhattan 1	
Al Ahlya 5	International Traders 0	
Peugeot 4	Marriott 0	
Mids	American Express 1	Telcom 1
ALICO 5	Jordan Express 0	
Astra 5	Goodyear 1	
Intercon 0	Lego 0	
Seniors	Voivo 1	Ericsson 0
Foxboro 3	Cairo Amman 1	
Adults	French 3	Yanks 2
U.K. 2	ACS Students 1	
Brits 2	Hisban 1	
Arab 1	Team USA 0	

4th World chess game begins

MOSCOW (R) — Game four of the World Chess Championship
began Friday with both title holder Anatoly Karpov and challenger
Garry Kasparov appearing intense and moving more slowly than in
their previous game.

Play began with Kasparov having the advantage of the white
pieces.

Karpov again chose the queen's Indian defence but varied from the
second game as early as move four, a sign he was dissatisfied with his
previous opening. A solid positional game seemed in prospect.

Karpov won the third game after drawing the first two. The match
will go to the first man to win six games.

Before play began International Olympic Committee (IOC) Pre-
sident Juan Antonio Samaranch presented the two Soviet gra-
ndmasters with an "official IOC souvenir."

Y.W.C.A. COMMITTEE CHOIR MEETS AGAIN

Welcome to all old and new members.

Choir accompanist needed
Dated Sept. 25, 1984, Tuesday, 7:30 at Y.W.C.A.
Third Circle

Telephone 41793

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Completely furnished flat, wall to wall carpet with ind-
ependent entrance. Flat consists of two bedrooms,
salon, dining room, kitchen and two bathrooms with
central heating, TV and telephone.

Beautifully located at the University Housing Estate,
overlooking the University Hospital.

Please call Tel. 841880, Amman.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL المجلس الثقافي البريطاني

ENGLISH CLASSES

The British Council announces the commencement of
the new term on Sept. 29, 1984. Classes are for adults,
aged 17 and over.

Dates of term: Sept. 29-Dec. 19, 1984

Times of classes: Afternoons and evenings

Ladies' classes in the mornings

Fee: JD 39.-

Testing and registration will take place from Sept.

22-26

Testing 9:00-11:00

3:00-5:00

Registration 9:00-12:00

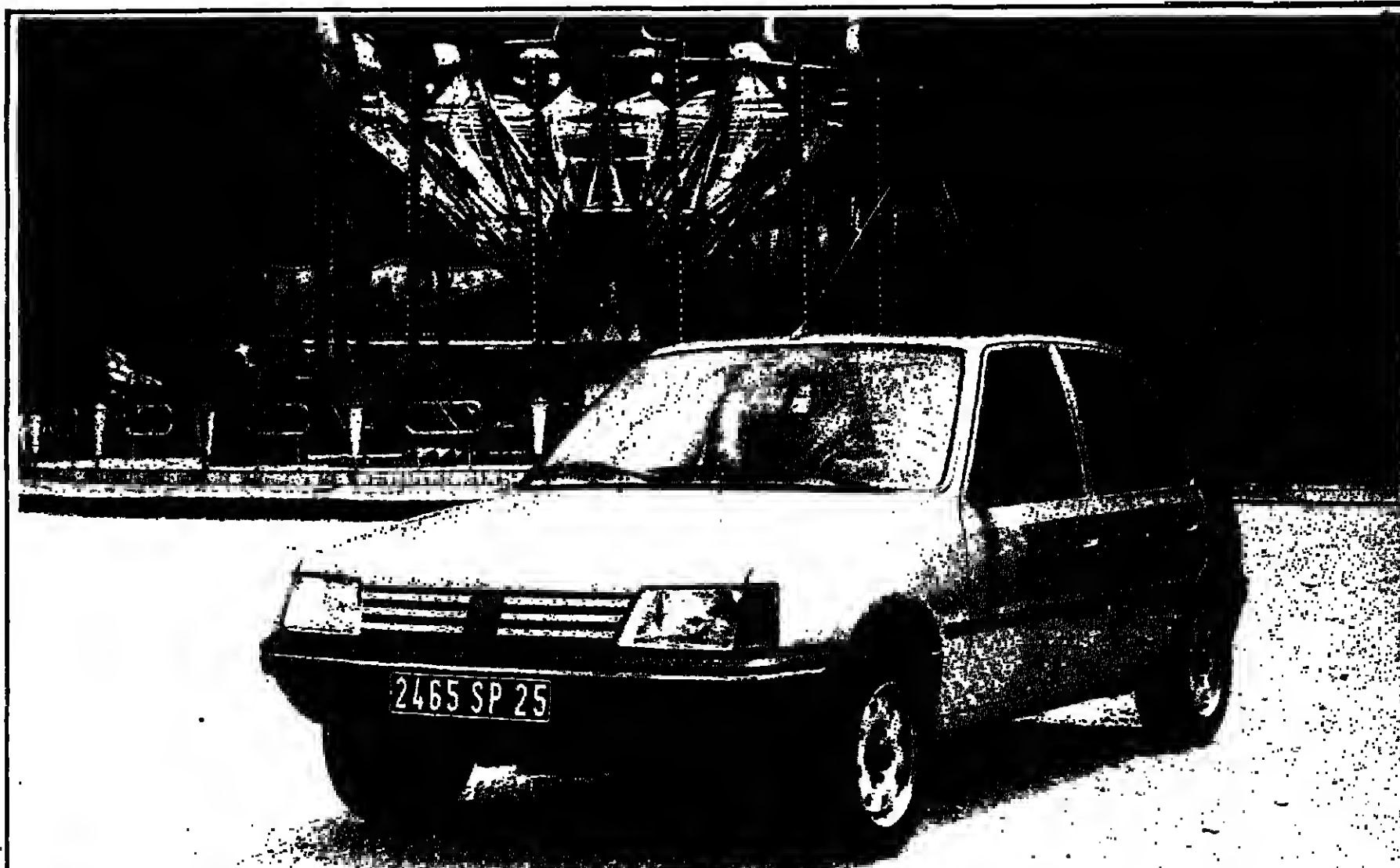
Registration 3:30-5:30

A fee of JD 0.500 will be charged for testing.

Teenagers please bring proof of age.

Please note that if classes are full registration will close
before the date given.

British Council
Rainbow Street off. First Circle.
Tel. 361478



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Sole Agents For A Peugeot In Jordan

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE TRADING CO. LTD.

Amman
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Irbid
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Zarka
Free Zone



Cinema CONCORD

Tel: 44092-44280

POLICE ACADEMY

(Colour)

Tel: 677420

Performances 3:30, 6:30,
6:30, 10:30

Cinema AL-HUSSEIN

Tel: 22117

THE CALIFORNIA DOLLS

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 25155

ROMANCING THE STONE

"Colour"

3:30 6:00 6:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema ZAHARAN

Tel: 23171

THE INTENT

Colour

"Italian"

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema OPERA

COP OR CROOK

Colour

Abdall, behind ALIA offices

Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

1- KAMAT

"Indian Film"

2- THE POWER OF THE DESTRUCTIVE RIGHT "Karate"

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

PRETTY MAIDS ALL IN A ROW

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

Third World financial leaders prepare appeal for fresh aid

WASHINGTON (R) — Financial leaders from the Third World were meeting Friday to prepare their appeal for fresh infusions of aid at next week's annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

But they have little hope for success. The United States, backed by most of the other major industrial powers, has already said it opposes any major expansion of the lending authority of the international agencies.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan told reporters this week that the United States wanted to reduce the amount of money available to poorer countries to prevent higher inflation rates.

The Reagan administration argues that the vibrant U.S. economy is so strong that it is spreading wealth to other industrial countries as well as the Third World.

The Third World strategy was being mapped out by finance ministers from 24 developing countries — eight from Latin America and the Caribbean, eight from Asia and eight from Africa — at private talks at the IMF headquarters in Washington.

Their case will be based on the

fall-out from the sky-high dollar, which has soared to record levels on the foreign exchange markets. The rise in the value of the dollar, by far the most widely used trading currency, has hurt those developing countries which must import and pay dollars for oil and those which have to repay foreign debts in dollars.

France signals firm stand

Meanwhile, France's new finance minister, Mr. Pierre Berégovoy, will take a firm, critical stand against United States economic policy at key international financial meetings in Washington over the next week, senior French officials said Thursday.

Final preparatory meetings among leading industrial countries start Friday. "We will speak without aggression, but firmly," one senior treasury official, who asked not to be named, said. He was briefing reporters just before Mr. Berégovoy, who was appointed in July, left for his first appearance at an IMF conference.

France has been a leading critic of U.S. economic policy. "For the sake of world stability it is absolutely necessary that U.S.

economic policy should take notice of the plight of developing countries and the interests of America's European allies," the senior official said.

France's main objectives at this year's fund meetings, despite known objections from the U.S., West Germany and Britain, are an increase in international liquidity to help finance faster growth and an extension of temporary borrowing arrangements for IMF member countries.

It is likely to get support from Italy, the Netherlands and other smaller European countries.

Mr. Berégovoy wants a new issue of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) by the IMF worth between \$10 and \$20 billion spread over the next two years, 1985 and 1986, treasury officials said.

He will also call for an extension of temporary arrangements under which IMF member countries can borrow more from the fund. Enlarged access arrangements allow countries in economic difficulty to borrow between 102 and 125 percent of their quotas but are due to be phased out after this year.

Developing countries have called for a \$45 billion allocation of new SDRs spread over the next three years to help them pay their international debts but this was turned down by the IMF's interim committee in April.

The United States, West Germany and Britain are opposed to any increase in international liquidity through an issue of the IMF's SDRs or so-called "paper gold" for fear that it would rekindle world inflation.

W. German motorcycle maker goes bankrupt

MUNICH (R) — Zuendapp-Werke, the German motorcycle maker with a string of racing trophies to its name, has gone bankrupt, its receiver announced Thursday.

Some 700 employees will lose their jobs. The move into bankruptcy Wednesday came after efforts failed to find a buyer for the 67-year-old family firm, forced by mounting debts and a collapse in the small motorcycle market to apply for court protection from creditors last month.

Zuendapp receiver Mr. Eckart Mueller-Heydenreich told a news conference that four potential buyers, including Iran and Zuendapp's Indian licensee Enfield India, were still interested in purchasing the firm's machines.

But he said a court-supervised debt settlement, which would have allowed the firm to stay afloat, had been impossible because one of the possible buyers was prepared to put up the cash needed to pay off creditors.

Dollar falls sharply

LONDON (R) — The dollar plunged from its record heights on foreign exchange markets Friday, shedding most of its gains over the past week in hectic trading triggered by worse than expected U.S. inflation figures and central bank selling.

The dramatic turnaround in European centres and New York was further encouraged by news that leading U.S. bank Morgan Guaranty had cut its prime lending interest rate from 13 percent to 12 1/2 percent.

This was the first break in an upward U.S. interest rate trend which has boosted the dollar ever higher for six months.

Earlier Friday the dollar hit new highs against the German mark and many other leading currencies in a wave of what dealers described as panic-style buying.

It closed in London at 3.06 marks after touching a peak of 3.1765 marks, the highest for over 1 1/2 years. Its London finish was not far above its closing level of 3.0345 last Friday, and later it fell further in New York to 3.05 marks.

"The dollar has cracked. The highs it hit today were unrealistic rates. I can see it coming down further now to levels just under three marks," said one dealer at a major West German bank in Frankfurt.

The dollar fall started in early afternoon trading in Europe with news that U.S. consumer prices rose 0.5 percent in August, higher than in recent months and more than currency traders had expected.

It reignited fears of higher American inflation. Frankfurt dealers said the West German Bundesbank (Central Bank) seized on the opportunity to send the dollar reeling by entering the open market for the first time in over two weeks.

It sold several hundred million dollars, they said. The Bundesbank declined comment, but London dealers said the German authorities were not alone in selling dollars. Some said the Swiss central bank was also involved.

Further dollar selling pressure was added by heavy buying of other currencies on the Chicago futures market.

"At New York the Morgan Guaranty prime rate cut — which was not immediately followed by other banks — came as the dollar was already under assault and it fell to a low of 3.05 West German marks, down nine pence from Thursday's closing 3.14."

"I haven't seen anything like this in the 10 years I've been in foreign exchange," said Ms. Françoise Soares-Kemp of Credit Lyonnais in New York. Dealers said the currency appeared to stabilize about midday in New York just above 3.05 marks.

The apparent reluctance of other U.S. banks to follow Morgan Guaranty in cutting their leading rates to prime customers appeared to put a floor in the market.

One New York economist said other leading banks were being watched closely, but as he put it:

per cent in the second quarter.

Commenting on the implications for the presidential election on Nov. 6, economist Mr. Allen Sinai of Shearson Lehman/American Express said: "There is just no possibility that there will be any numbers now that will upset President Reagan's chances."

Mr. Sinai and other analysts said the estimated Gross National Product (GNP) gain, while half the size of the second quarter increase, was big enough to dispel any fears that a recession was imminent.

At the same time, the number was small enough to imply the economy was poised for a welcome deceleration which could lower interest rates, analysts said.

In a revision, the department said GNP, the combined output of goods and services, rose 7.1 percent in the second quarter instead of 7.6 percent as reported earlier.

The department said its third-quarter estimate was based on preliminary data and might have to be adjusted downward later to reflect selective strikes against General Motors by the United Auto Workers union which began last Friday.

The U.S. economy had been turning in a dazzling performance for President Reagan this year, helping to power the dollar to new highs against other major currencies and significantly bolstering Mr. Reagan's chances for re-election on Nov. 6.

Democrat Walter Mondale, far behind the Republican president in public opinion polls, has been warning that massive U.S. budget deficits will drag the economy down and cut short the economic recovery.

Thursday's figures (all within the expectations of European foreign exchange dealers, who said a figure of two per cent or less could have triggered an initial dollar sell-off).

Prior to the figures' release, one U.S. banker in London said: "You can interpret these figures anyway you want. A low figure should take the dollar down, but it can also be seen as a cooler economy, growing steadily and keeping the dollar and U.S. investments attractive."

Both the U.S. administration and the country's central bank, the Federal Reserve Board (FED), have said they would like the economy to grow at a rate of 4.0 to 4.5 percent over the next few years to bring down interest rates and keep inflation under control.

The Commerce Department said inflation appeared to be running at about 2.9 percent in the third quarter, down slightly from a revised 3.3 percent rate in the second quarter.

The decline in inflation was due primarily to declining petrol prices, it said.

In a companion report on the health of American businesses, the department said U.S. after-tax corporate profits fell 0.3 percent in the second quarter instead of rising 1.5 percent as reported earlier.

UAW, G.M. reach tentative agreement

DETROIT (R) — The United Auto Workers (UAW) union Friday reached tentative agreement on a new contract with General Motors Corporation (G.M.), ending strikes that have made more than 100,000 workers idle.

UAW president Owen Bieber said strikers were being told to return to work immediately and predicted G.M. workers would ratify the new three-year accord.

Mr. Bieber, who announced the agreement at a press conference, called that pact an historic document that would provide unprecedented job security as well as wage increases for the 350,000 UAW members at the world's largest car maker.

The strikes were costing G.M. \$30 million a day. The settlement will provide a pattern on which the union will attempt to reach similar settlements with the other major U.S. car makers — Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corporation.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A beautiful day for you to think big and to get big. Consider your most expanded vision and then think about the various means by which you can make it part of your everyday living.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can express your talents very well today if you will put out the effort to do so and find new enterprises to get into.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find the best manner of entertaining friends you truly like and who will also return the gracious gesture.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A fine day for you to be in the outside world and to state your ideas to others for a more progressive future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get civic duties handled at full throttle today and you can make a fine impression on bigwigs.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you are alert to the opportunities around you, this day can open up a whole new vista for you.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find the right methods to use in the future so that you can handle practical affairs much better.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Situations arise whereby you understand how to have better relations with allies.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have many small duties to attend to, so get right at them and they are soon behind you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will seem to be born under a lucky star and have many opportunities and favors come his or her way, and will seize them with alacrity and imagination and become quite famous. It is important that you give encouragement when some especially good work is done.

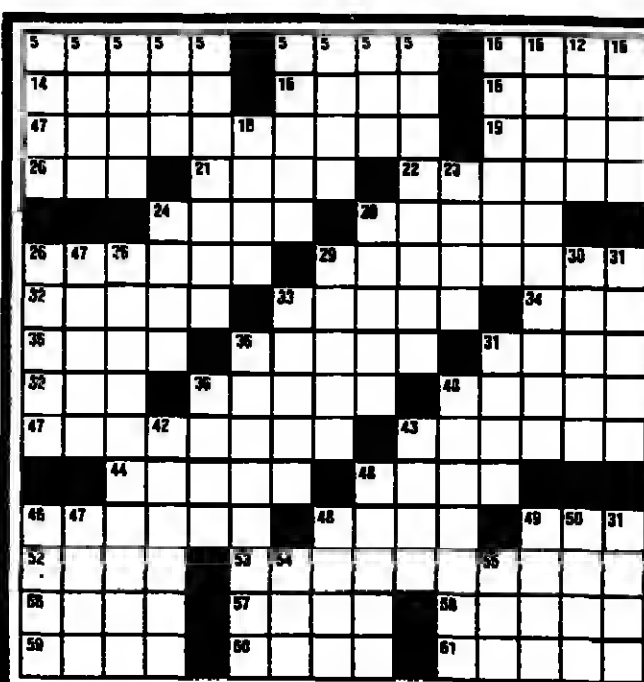
THE Daily Crossword

by June J. Bort

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | 29 Material | 44 Fr. student | 13 Violent |
| 1 Letter | 32 Croquet | 45 Negate | 46 anger |
| 6 Pinnacle | 33 Parade | 46 Command | 18 Comport |
| 10 Autocrat | 34 Burglarize | 48 Thrash | 23 Engrave |
| 14 "— Mio" | 35 Grimace | 49 Resort | with acid |
| 15 Midway | 36 Succinct | 52 Bearish | 24 Libertia |
| 16 Greenish | 37 Dorothy's | prices | 25 Delect |
| 17 Scout | 38 Pretty — | 53 Satisfying | et al. |
| 18 specialty | 39 picture | 56 Beehive | 27 Snare |
| 19 Respiratory | 39 Praying | 57 Change | 28 Straighten |
| 20 Tabla | in art | 58 direction | 30 Add up |
| leaving | 40 Sound of | 58 Ma. Verdugo | 30 Add up |
| 21 Palaver | pain | 59 Sp. painter | 31 Dark wood |
| 22 Tell | 41 Musical | 60 Cravings | 33 Am. general |
| 24 Ascend | composition | 61 Ship | 36 Farical |
| 25 Irrigate | 43 In a spruce | | imitation |
| 26 Shoe part | way | | |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

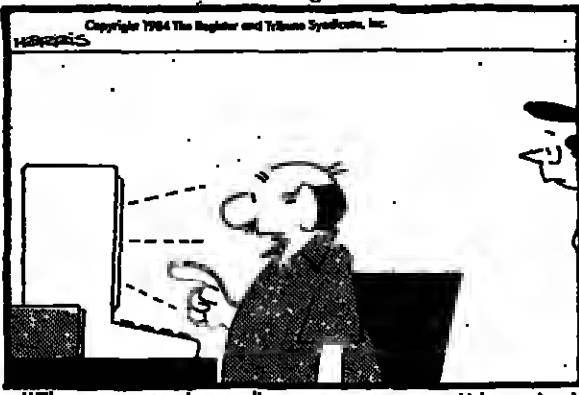
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 Muffling | 39 Singles |
| 2 Gentleman: | 40 Refined |
| abbr. | 42 Biblical |
| 3 Deceive | prophet |
| 4 Stavedore | 43 At hand |
| 5 Profitic | 45 College |
| 6 Leg joint | 46 Obstruct |
| 7 Hit on the | 47 Newspaper |
| head | section |
| 8 Barnyard | 48 Cher |
| sound | 49 Noticed |
| 9 Higher | 50 Window |
| 10 Higher | 51 Winglike |
| 11 Mathematical | 54 "— sera, |
| term | 55 1051 |



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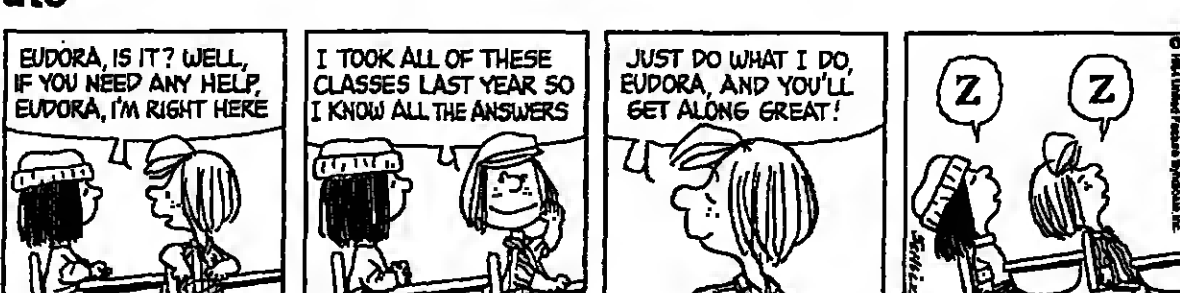
THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"The computer is sending me a message: 'I have had a rough day. Bring me a martini!'"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

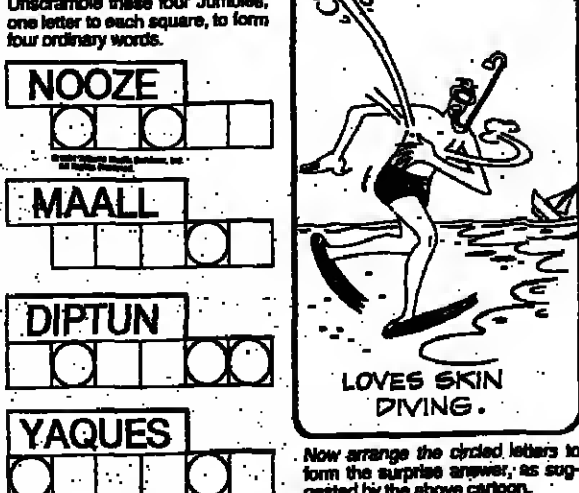


Andy Capp



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: A

Answers: BROOD WHILE POORLY RADIUM

Answer: What's a parrot?—A WORDY BIRDIE

Pretoria denies plan to close U.K. consulate

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South Africa denied reports Friday that it may close down the British consulate in Durban so that six South African dissidents hiding there can be arrested.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, gave a statement following newspaper reports that South Africa had warned Britain the consulate might be ordered shut, said "such a step has not been a consideration at all."

Mr. Botha added that, "the exchanges between the two governments so far have taken place in the spirit of two governments wishing to resolve a delicate problem."

The Rand Daily Mail said South African Ambassador to Britain Dennis Worrall delivered the ultimatum in London Thursday to Sir Antony Auckland, s top Foreign Office official.

"It is understood that the strongly worded message made it clear that the South African government would, if necessary, consider closing the consulate in Durban," the Johannesburg news-

paper said. The Daily Telegraph in London said Mr. Worrall and expressed South Africa's "growing impatience" with the impasse, and that South Africa might close the consulate "to deprive the six of their temporary diplomatic protection."

The Foreign Office in London had no immediate comment on the published reports. Meanwhile, in Pietermaritzburg, the Natal Province supreme court planned a hearing on an application to have the government's detention order for the six dissidents declared invalid.

On another matter, Mr. Botha said Thursday night that a recent European Community statement on South Africa was "unreasonable and unwarranted interference" in the country's domestic affairs.

The 10-nation community expressed concern in Dublin on Sept. 11, two days before the six took refuge in the consulate, about detentions of opposition leaders and violence in black townships that has claimed dozens of lives.

The six men surfaced in the consulate after several days in hiding from security police. The men were released from jail on Friday, Sept. 7, when a judge ruled their detention order was too vague. The six went underground just after their release, before a revised order signed by Minister of Law and Order Louis Le Grange could be served on them.

On the eve of the voting for the mixed-race house, the government detained 41 anti-government leaders. All but the six at the consulate are still in custody.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said the six could remain at the consulate as long as they wished but her government would not intervene on their behalf.



WATCH OVER HEAVYWEIGHT: Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York on Thursday. According to A.H.'s neurologist, the former boxer is suffering from "Parkinson's Syndrome" (AP wirephoto)

U.S. accused of violating frontier

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet daily Pravda accused the United States Friday of carrying out border violations along the maritime frontier between Alaska and Siberia in an apparent move to justify the detention of five U.S. seamen.

The Communist Party daily carried a report from Ratmanov Island, the most easterly point of the Soviet Union, quoting border guards as saying they had to be constantly on alert for American actions.

"Violations of the sovereign frontier of the USSR by the United States are not rare in the region covered by the Ratmanov outpost," Pravda said.

Ratmanov Island, in the Bering Strait, is closer to U.S. territory than any other part of the Soviet Union. It is known as Diomed Island on U.S. maps.

Pravda said it is precisely 4.16 kilometres from Alaska's Little Diomed Island, which is dom-

inated by a towering, flat-topped peak clearly visible from the Soviet border guards' camps.

Both islands are bases for huge early-warning radar systems.

On Thursday five American seamen freed after a week's detention in Siberia refused a Soviet demand that they confess to violating Soviet territory deliberately, U.S. officials said.

"The five seamen tell us they didn't sign anything," State Department spokeswoman Sandra McCarthy said Thursday night after their release.

She said the Soviet icebreaker Aisberg handed over the men and their supply ship, the Freida K, to the Coast Guard cutter Sherman on the high seas off Alaska.

The men and the ship appeared to be in good condition, she said, and were on their way to Alaska's St. Lawrence Island.

Officials said earlier that the United States formally protested

to Moscow on Monday against what they called Soviet pressure for the seamen to sign a statement that they consciously sailed into Soviet waters last Wednesday.

They said the crewmen were advised they were not obliged to sign any untrue statement.

The officials said the men were arrested when they became unsure of their position and approached what turned out to be a Soviet ship to ask directions.

They were held in a hotel in the Siberian port town of Ureliki, across the Bering Strait from Alaska.

The United States also protested that its officials were not notified of the detentions until Friday and were not put in telephone contact with the seamen until Monday.

The State Department said the Freida K delivered supplies to remote Alaskan islands and that Soviet officials should have recognised the voyage was innocent.

Pope back from Canadian tour

ROME (R) — Pope John Paul II arrived home Friday after a 12-day tour that took him 13,000 kilometres across Canada.

The papal plane touched down at Rome's small Ciampino Airport one and a half hours late at 0950 local time (0750 GMT) after flying from Ottawa.

As usual after his visits abroad, the 64-year-old Pontiff will spend several days resting at his summer residence in Castelgandolfo near Rome.

The Pope, making the 23rd foreign tour of his six-year-old reign, visited 13 cities, blessed a Newfoundland fishing fleet and said an open-air mass for half a million people in Toronto.

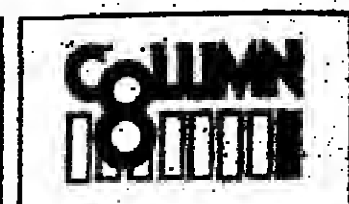
In Montreal, he told 10,000 delighted Canadian Indians and Eskimos they should be allowed to control their own future and preserve their culture and languages.

On the plane home, the Pope made clear he was disappointed that bad weather had prevented him visiting the remote outpost of Fort Simpson in Canada's northern territory to meet Indian leaders.

Asked by reporters to name the finest moment of the tour, he said, in a reference to the cancellations: "In a certain sense the finest moment was the one which did not take place."

The pontiff was asked about his trip to Puerto Rico next month and whether he would meet President Reagan there. He said: "It is not in the programme."

He did not reply to a question on whether he planned to go to Eastern Europe soon. But Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli told the questioner: "It's very difficult, the situation being what it is. Maybe Yugoslavia. There have been discussions."



Cameroon journalist wins Reuter fellowship

LONDON (R) — The Reuter foundation announced Friday it had awarded Henry Burnley, head of programmes of Radio Cameroon, a Reuter Fellowship at Stanford University in the United States for the next academic year. Mr. Burnley, 35, replaces Shobha Kilachand, an Indian journalist, who for family reasons resigned the fellowship originally awarded to her at Stanford. Burnley is the third journalist from Africa to win a Reuter fellowship this year.

Begin undergoes prostate operation

TEL AVIV (R) — Former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was resting comfortably after a successful prostate gland operation at Jerusalem's Shaare Tzedek Hospital Thursday, doctors reported. A hospital bulletin said the operation lasted one and a half hours. Mr. Begin, 71, has a history of heart disease. A cardiologist stood by throughout the operation but was not needed, the bulletin said.

Drug addicts kill daughter with heroin

ANTWERP, Belgium (AP) — A drug-addicted Antwerp couple tried to commit suicide after killing their six-year-old daughter with an unspecified dose of heroin, police said Friday. They said the 30-year-old man and the 29-year-old woman were found heavily drugged and with slashed wrists in their apartment on Thursday along with the dead body of their six-year-old daughter Debbie. The man and the woman were still alive and taken to hospital. They have not been identified. Police found needle marks on the couple's daughter, who was identified only as Debbie. But a police spokesman could not say how much heroin had been administered to the girl.

Guatemalan rapes blamed on rich youths

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — A prominent Guatemalan politician Thursday blamed rich young men and their bodyguards for a wave of rapes affecting both men and women. Residents of Guatemala's southern districts have reported in recent weeks a string of incidents in which armed men stopped couples and raped both men and women at gunpoint before robbing them of their money and valuables. Mario Castejon, leader of a conservative opposition group, told a news conference here that in many cases the rapes were committed by "youths from well-off families" who drove to the scene of their crimes in the armoured vehicles of their rich parents, in some cases accompanied by bodyguards.

Admiral murdered for his medals

MOSCOW (R) — A Russian black market dealer murdered a famous Soviet admiral and his wife to get his hands on the war hero's medal collection, the government daily Izvestia reported Thursday. It said Gennady Kalinin, 26, had been sentenced to death at a recent trial in Moscow for beating Vice-Admiral Georgy Kholostyakov and his wife Natalya to death with a crowbar early in the morning of July 18 last year. Kalinin and his wife Inessa, 20, had been involved in a racket in which they visited war veterans, posed as historical researchers and then stole medals to sell at lucrative prices on the black market. Adm. Kholostyakov, who was 81 at the time of his death, commanded naval units in the Black Sea during World War II.

5 feared dead in helicopter crash

SEOUL (R) — Five people are missing, feared dead, after a television company's helicopter crashed into a river during filming in South Korea Thursday, police said. The pilot, engineer and three journalists were filming a tourist resort near the central town of Jewon when the helicopter crashed after hitting power lines, they said.

Moscow opens nuclear plants for IAEA inspection

VIENNA (R) — The Soviet Union announced Thursday it would allow international inspection of its civilian nuclear reactors in a gesture it said was aimed at strengthening trust between nations.

The Soviet media and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna said a voluntary accord had been drafted to place Soviet civilian nuclear reactors under IAEA "safeguards".

Western diplomatic sources said Moscow seemed to have timed the move to show flexibility

on nuclear issues before a meeting next week in Washington between President Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Under safeguards, IAEA inspectors visit reactors to monitor the nuclear fuel cycle and to ensure fuel is not diverted for military purposes. They do not inspect military reactors.

IAEA members without nuclear weapons are obliged to accept safeguards, but weapons states are not. The U.S. and Britain have already negotiated voluntary safeguards agreements.

U.K. cabinet endorses Hong Kong pact

LONDON (R) — Britain Thursday took the first step in approving an agreement to end more than a century of colonial rule in Hong Kong and hand the capitalist outpost back to China.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher won the support of her senior government ministers for the draft agreement, finalised after two years of delicate negotiations, to return sovereignty of the colony to Peking in 1997.

50,000 gather for report on Argentina's 'missing'

BUENOS AIRES (R) — A state human rights commission has declared that Argentines will only discover the fate of at least 8,960 missing people who military criminals are identified and brought to justice.

At least 50,000 people gathered in a square facing Congress to mark the presentation of the commission's report, which was supported by most political and human rights groups.

The report said that despite claims to the contrary, the commission had been unable to find any case in which a member of the armed forces had been punished for participating in the illegal abduction or torture of a person.

The commission ended its 10-month investigation by handing a 50,000-page report to President Raul Alfonsín, who took power last December after nearly eight years of military rule.

The report said that after the March 1976 coup, the armed forces used "the power and immunity of an absolute state, kidnapping, torturing and assassinating thousands of human beings."

The military adopted the forced disappearance of people as a key part of its system of national security, holding them in approximately 340 clandestine detention centres, it said.

Papandreou shuffles cabinet

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou announced seven changes Thursday in his three-year-old Socialist cabinet as part of efforts to effect political pledges before a general election due by October, next year.

Mr. Papandreou said in a statement that his dropping of two cabinet ministers and transferring of five others would help bring about institutional and other changes that would be judged by the people at the end of his four-year term.

The shuffle did not affect key economic ministries, an apparent signal that Mr. Papandreou's policy of implementing social reforms while combating recession would continue.

In an apparent promotion, Public Works Minister Akis Tsohatzopoulos was named minister to the prime minister, a portfolio aimed at coordinating the work of various ministries. He was replaced by Cretan lawyer George Frakis.

Government Spokesman Dimitris Maroudas said the appointment of Mr. Tsohatzopoulos, a member of the policy-making executive bureau of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), would not affect the powers of other ministers.

The reshuffle was announced a week after Mr. Papandreou de-

clared that Argentines will only discover the fate of at least 8,960 missing people who military criminals are identified and brought to justice.

The president said his government would take due note of the report, adding: "The justice system in Argentina is going to act as it should, with the due process of law and within the framework of a state of law."

The commission's report concluded that any answers concerning the fate of the missing people would depend on advances made "in identifying those responsible for the repressive actions we have described."

A 20-page summary of its findings including short sections on clandestine detention camps, kidnappings, torture, missing children, missing clergymen and missing soldiers.

Mr. Alfonsín, after winning elections last October largely on the strength of his strong defence of human rights, appointed the commission as one of his first acts of government.

He also directed the Supreme Military Tribunal to court-martial the members of three of the four military juntas which ruled between 1976 and the return to democracy.

Reagan reaffirms support for Meese

WASHINGTON (R) — White House Counsellor Edwin Meese, President Reagan's nominee for U.S. attorney general, was cleared by a special prosecutor Thursday of allegations of criminal conduct in his financial dealings.

Mr. Reagan promptly promised to resubmit his nomination. Publication of the prosecutor's report ended a five month investigation into accusations that Mr. Meese arranged government jobs for friends in return for loans to himself or his wife.

"We find no basis with respect to the 11 allegations for the bringing of a prosecution against Mr. Meese for the violations of a fed-

eral criminal statute," it said. Mr. Reagan issued a statement saying Mr. Meese "is one of the most decent and honourable men I have ever known so I'm not surprised by the outcome but congratulate him in any case on his vindication."

The U.S. Senate must approve the appointment of an attorney general, the nation's chief law officer, and Senate leaders say they will not reconsider Mr. Meese until after the election because the case might become a political football.

Mr. Reagan said he would resubmit the nomination after voting day.

U.S. reaches compromise on defence budget

WASHINGTON (R) — Congressional leaders and the White House Thursday reached a defence budget compromise that provides less money than President Reagan sought and poses serious new obstacles for the MX nuclear missile.

The agreement, reached after weeks of politically-charged negotiations, prohibits the release of funds for the 10-warhead MX missiles in financial year 1985, which begins next month, without two additional votes of Congress next spring.

House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill told reporters: "For all purposes, it is my belief the defeat of the MX missile is well in hand."

The compromise, which Democrat O'Neill, Republican Senate majority leader Howard Baker and the White House com-

mitted themselves Thursday, carries a 1985 defence appropriation of \$292.9 billion an increase of about 5 per cent over 1984.

It clears the way for action on a budget resolution and major money bills which had been held up by the election-year logjam over military spending.

Mr. Reagan and Senate Republicans had been seeking \$299 billion for defence in 1985 while House Democrats had been arguing for \$285.7 billion.

Included in the \$292.9 billion compromise figure is \$1 billion associated with production of 21 MX missiles voted by Congress last year.

Another \$1.5 billion enough for production of another 15 missiles, will be included in the overall figure. But it cannot be spent until Congress passes two extra bills in 1985 instead of one as sought by Mr. Reagan's allies in Congress.

MX opponents have been gathering strength in successive votes in Congress. Mr. Reagan originally sought 40 missiles.

The compromise agreement sets the 1985 defence authorisation figure at \$297 billion, closer to Mr. Reagan's target. Authorisation bills set spending and policy guidelines, while appropriations bills say how much actually can be spent.

According to both sides, the agreement also presumes House and Senate members working on the 1985 defence authorisation bill will agree to restrict the Pentagon to two successful anti-satellite missile tests next year.

House Democrats agreed to weaken their restrictions on sea-launched cruise missiles and the introduction of U.S. combat troops into El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Poland launches major attack on U.S. policy

WARSAW (R) — The newspaper of Poland's ruling Communist Party, in one of the fiercest official Polish attacks on the United States this year, said Thursday relations between the two countries had plummeted to their lowest point.

In a lengthy editorial, the daily Trybuna Ludu accused the Reagan administration of a blind anti-Polish obsession and of hostile acts such as trying to push Poland out of coal markets and engineering the award of the 1983 Nobel peace prize to Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity Trade Union.

"Present bilateral relations between the U.S. and Poland are bad, to put it mildly," it said. "The Ronald Reagan administration has brought them to their lowest point in the last 65 years, that is since 1919, when the two states established diplomatic relations."

"Never before have tensions between Washington and Warsaw acquired such acute and protracted forms. In many respects the state of affairs existing today is

even worse than it was at the beginning of the 1950s (during the cold war)."

U.S.-Polish relations came under severe strain in December 1981 after the government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski imposed martial law in Poland and suppressed Solidarity.

The United States imposed economic and political sanctions against Poland, the most serious of which are still in effect despite an amnesty for political prisoners declared by the Polish authorities last July.

Western diplomats in Warsaw said the outburst by Trybuna Ludu, which covered 12 page-length columns of small print, suggested Poland expected no immediate end to the remaining sanctions, which include a ban on new credits and the refusal to grant Poland most-favoured-nation trading status.

The article said Poland would like to raise the status of its diplomatic relations with the U.S., but "on condition the U.S. recognises Polish realities, observes

the principle of equal rights of partners — abandons the policy of interference and propaganda aggression, dismantles illegal restrictions and properly compensates for the damage and losses they caused."

The United States is represented in Warsaw at charge d'affaires level. The diplomats said an exchange of ambassadors would have to precede a complete end to the U.S. sanctions.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Thursday the Trybuna Ludu article reflected the government's view and he did not foresee an exchange of ambassadors in the present state of relations.

In parliament, Justice Minister Lech Demoracki said almost 322,000 people had benefited from the amnesty by Sept. 15, including 1,916 guilty of or suspected of offences against the state or public order.

He said 630 political prisoners had been released, but 20 who were in the political category were still in jail on criminal charges.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠83 ♥K98 ♦J107 ♠AQ965
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — Since you have a minimum two-over-one response, it is tempting to pass two over trump. However, your three hearts to a high honor and ruffing value in spades suggest that the hand might play better at a suit contract. Bid three hearts, and leave the final decision to partner.
- Q.2 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠982 ♥A7 ♦Q842 ♠763
Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?
A. — Don't attempt to get the band off your chest by raising to two diamonds, because that runs the risk of missing a 4-4 spade fit. The modern tendency is not to by-pass a four-card major suit if it can be shown conveniently, so we will go with the trsd and bid one spade.
- Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q8 ♥J106 ♦AJ9863 ♠A8
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — Since partner is a passed hand, his jump in no trump is not forcing. Also, in terms of high cards, you could hardly have had less for your opening bid, so it might seem that the prudent course is to pass. However, we feel that your sixth diamond and useful intermediate cards in the other suits make three no trump an attractive gamble.
- Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠854 ♥Q7 ♦QJ8 ♠AK83
- The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — So much stress has been laid upon finding an eight-card major fit that we would not be surprised if your automatic reaction was to correct to four spades. However, your "soft" values (queens and jacks) and the fact that you have a stopper in every suit makes three no trump attractive. This could be one of those hands where there are only nine tricks available at both spades and no trump. Pass.
- Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ87 ♥J52 ♦KQ10 ♠AJ6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — Your jump to three spades described your hand exactly — 13-15 points and four-card spade support. Knowing that, partner elected to bid three no trump. With your perfectly balanced hand, you have no reason to overrule him. Pass.
- Q.6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQ8 ♥AQ1092 ♦654 ♠73
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 NT Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A. — You can't rebid two hearts — in this sequence that virtually promises a six-card suit. You don't have a second suit to show, and you certainly don't want to bid no trump with two suits wide-open. That leaves only a raise to two spades. The quality of your support makes up for the fact that you would prefer to have four spades for that action.